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Jushchyshyn et al.

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(54) **CONNECTOR WITH CAPTIVE INTERFACE**

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(60) Provisional application No. 62/977,656, filed on Feb. 17, 2020, provisional application No. 63/115,529, filed on Nov. 18, 2020.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01R 4/50 (2006.01)
H01R 4/38 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **H01R 4/5083** (2013.01); **H01R 4/38** (2013.01); **H01R 4/5091** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H01R 4/5091; H01R 4/5083
See application file for complete search history.

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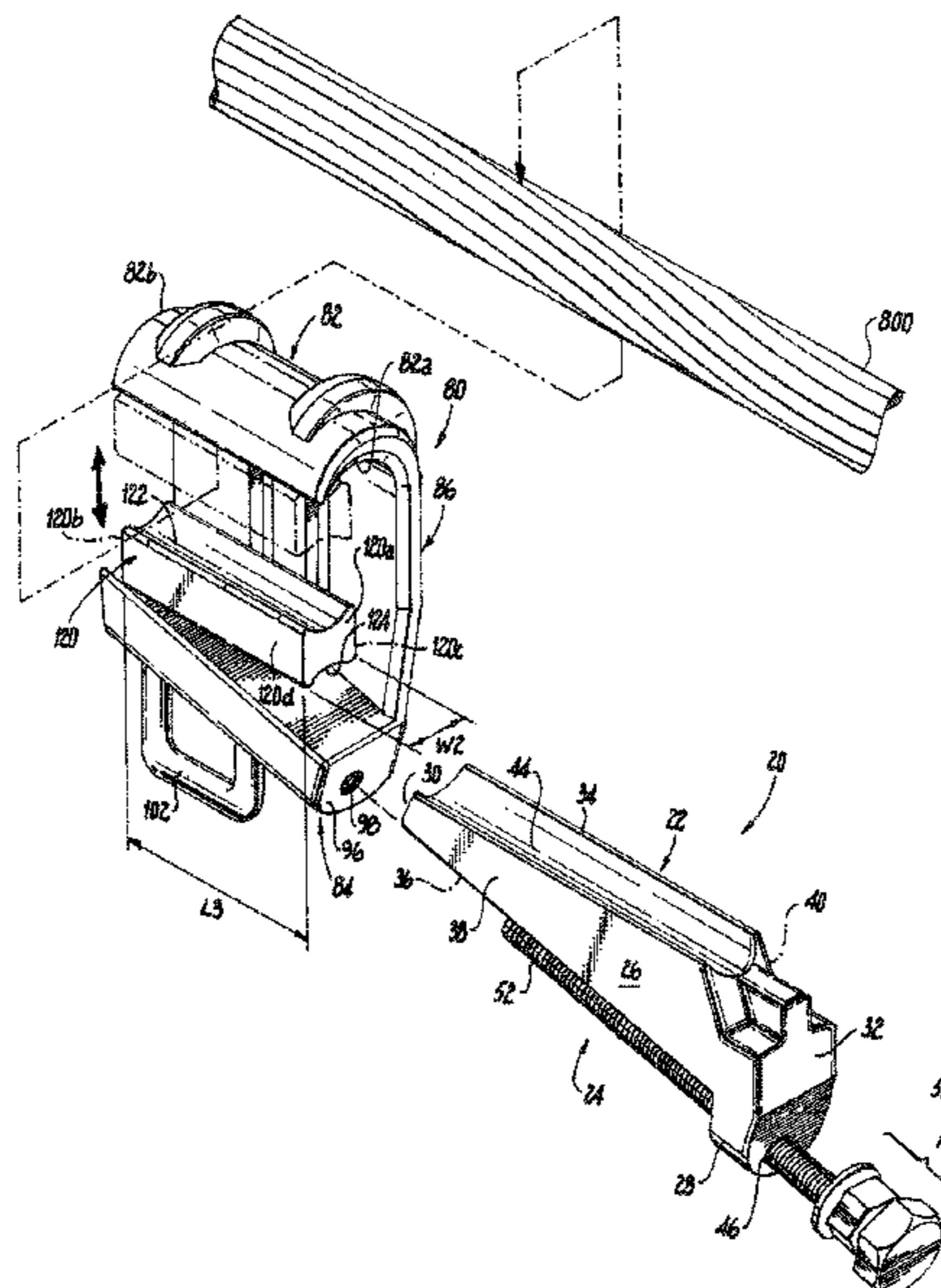
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Wedge type electrical connector assemblies adapted to electrically and mechanically connect conductors within transmission and/or distribution circuits is provided. The wedge type electrical connector assembly includes a frame, an interface and a wedge assembly. The interface is coupled to the frame so that it is movable relative to the frame. The interface can move and flex when installing conductors into the wedge type electrical connector assemblies.

17 Claims, 38 Drawing Sheets



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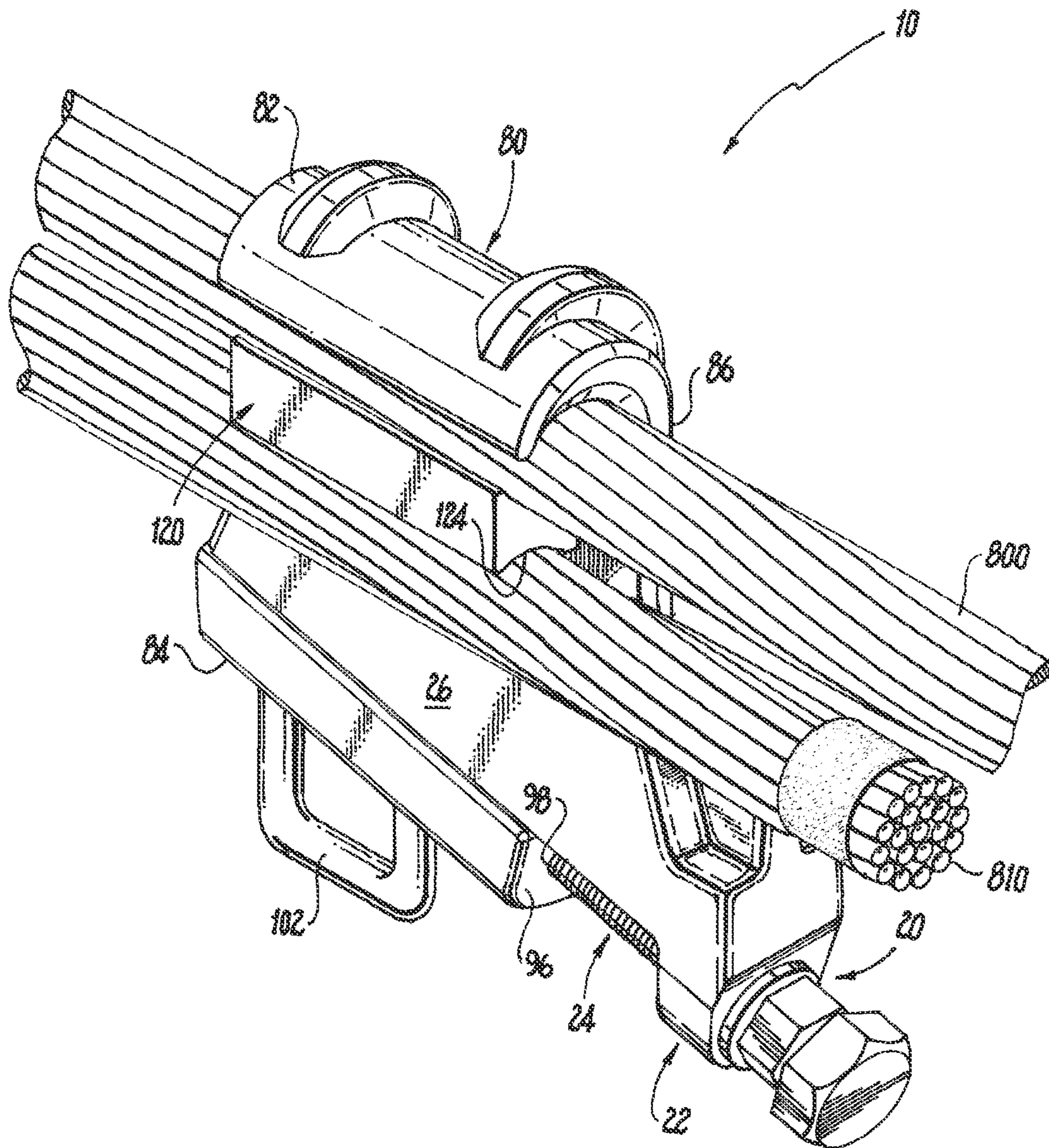


Fig. 1

Fig. 3

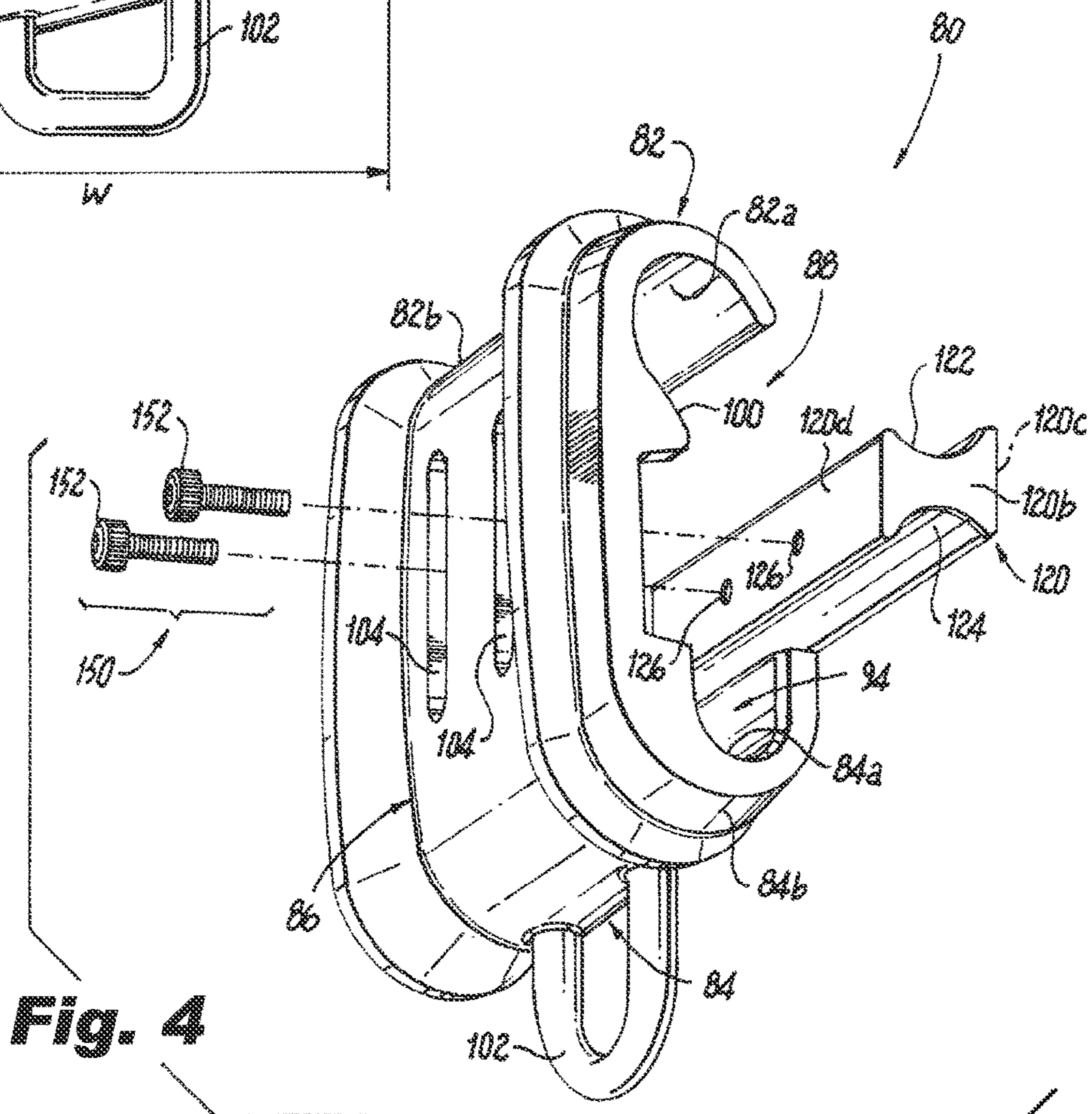
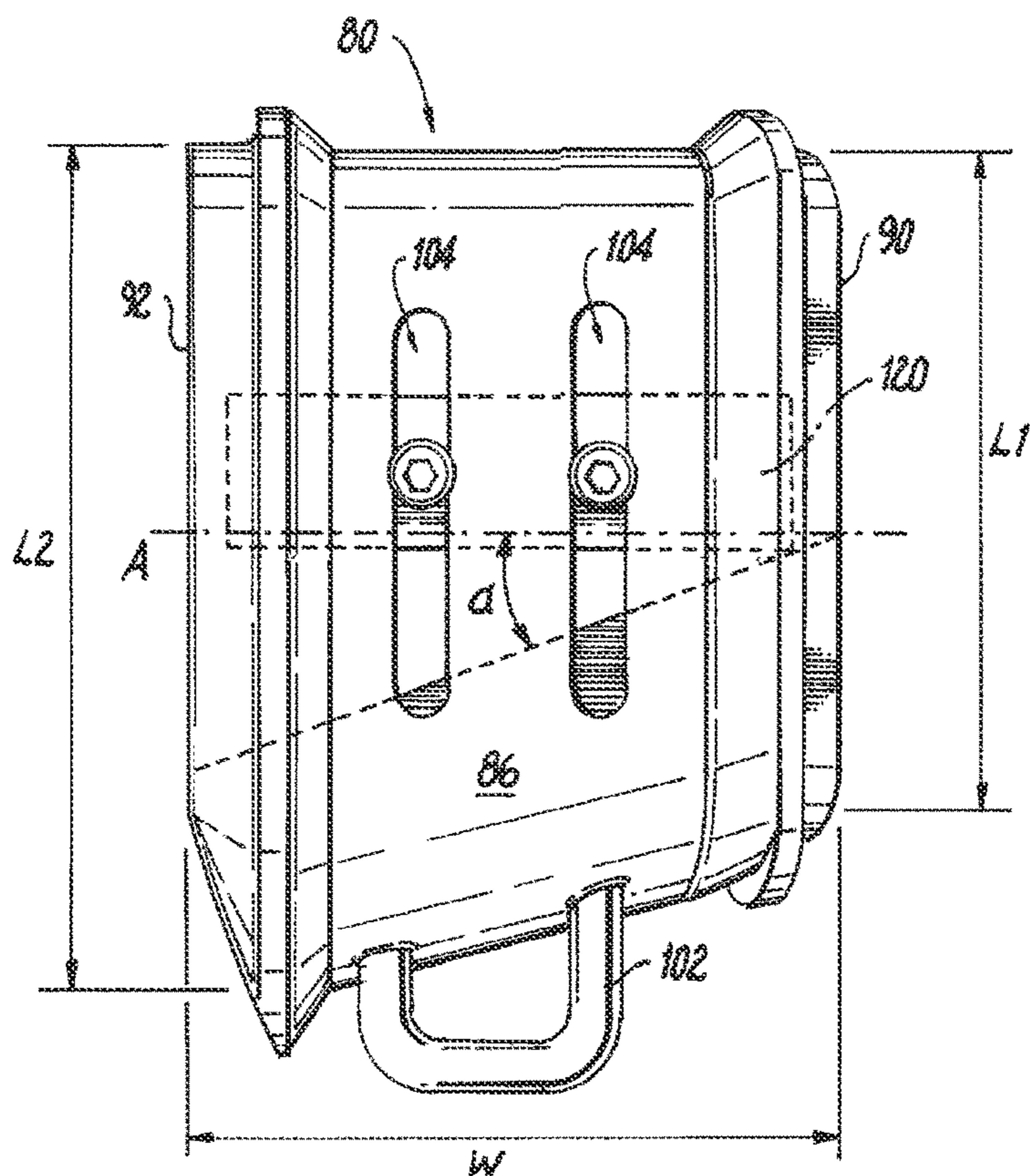


Fig. 4

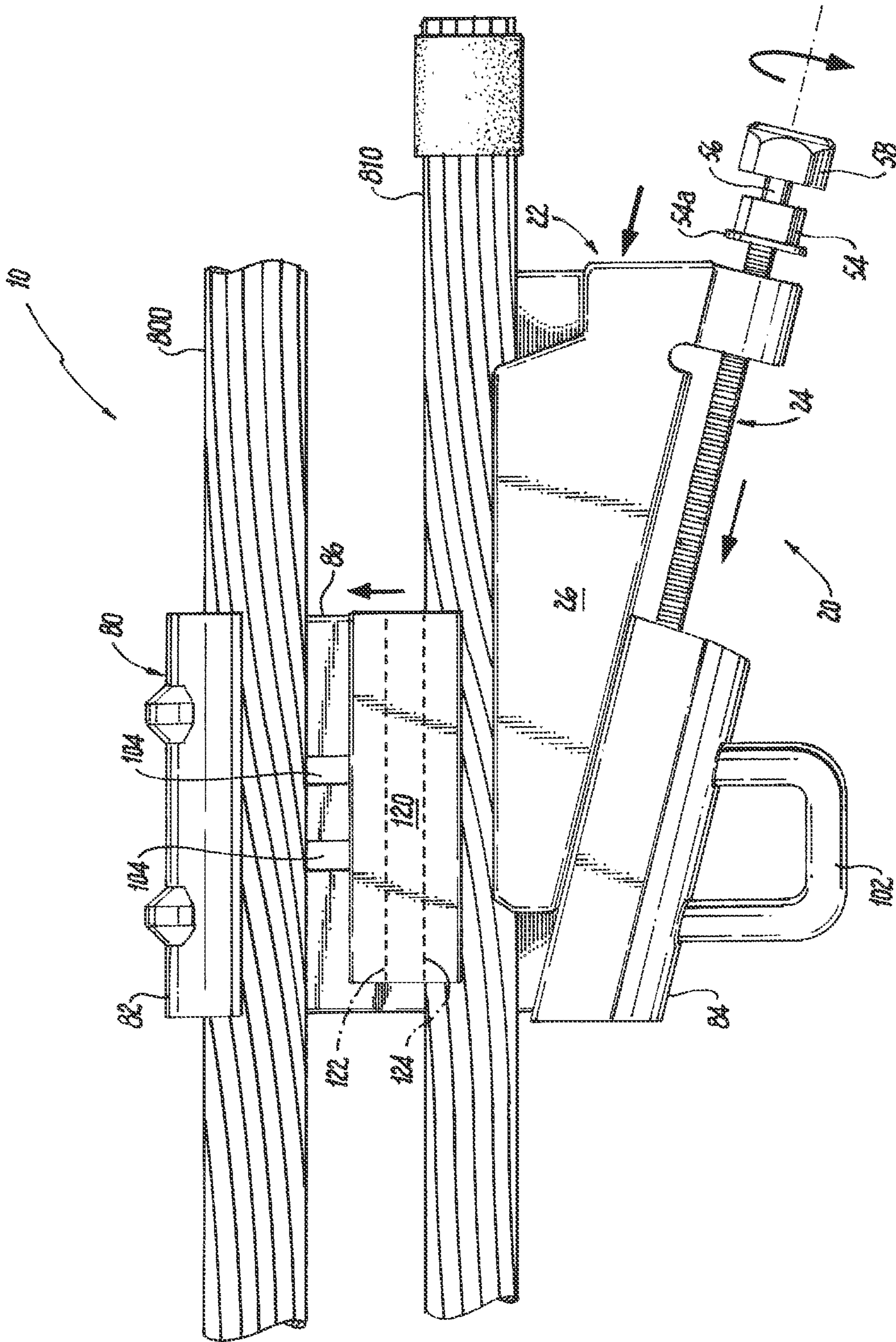


Fig. 5

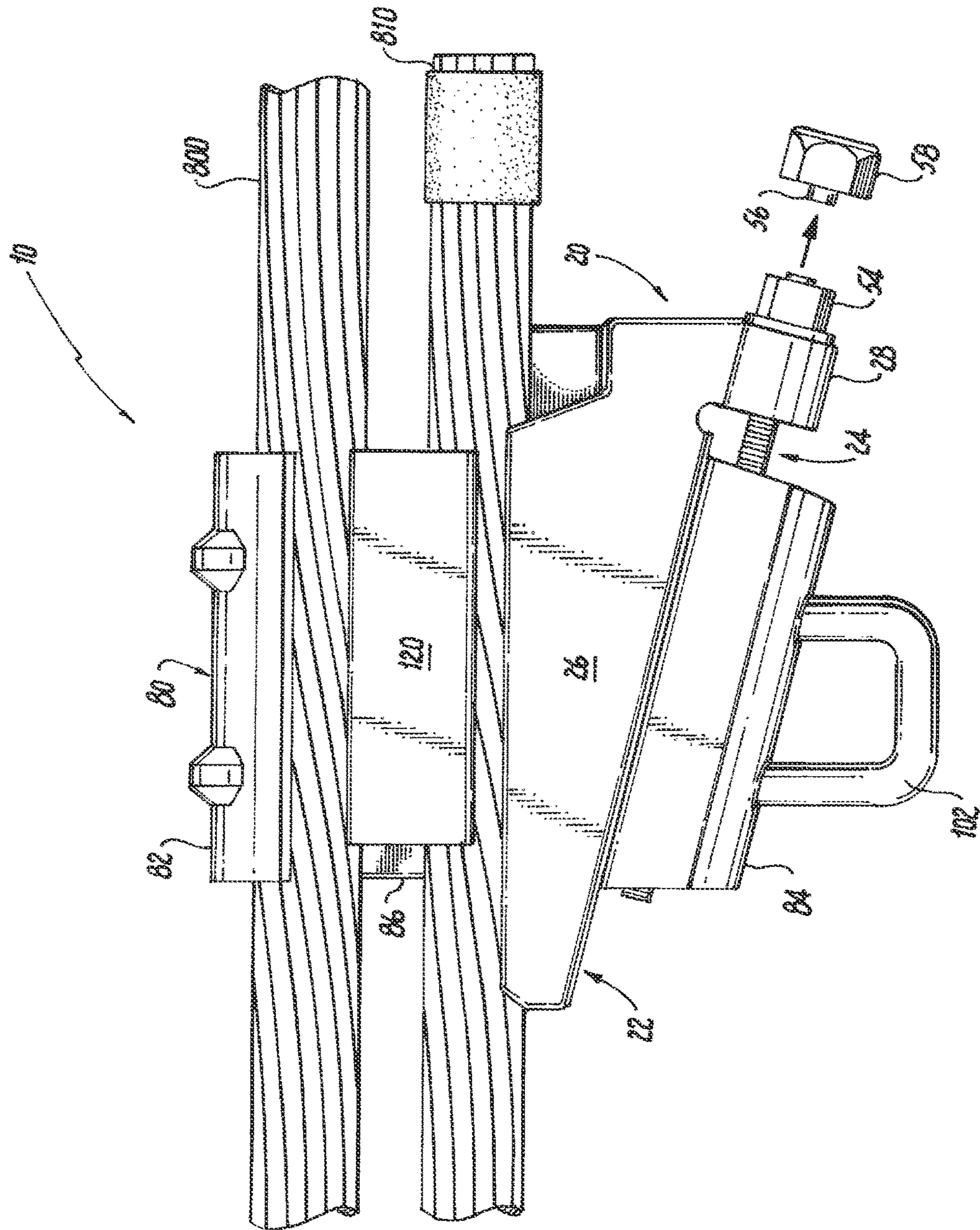


Fig. 6

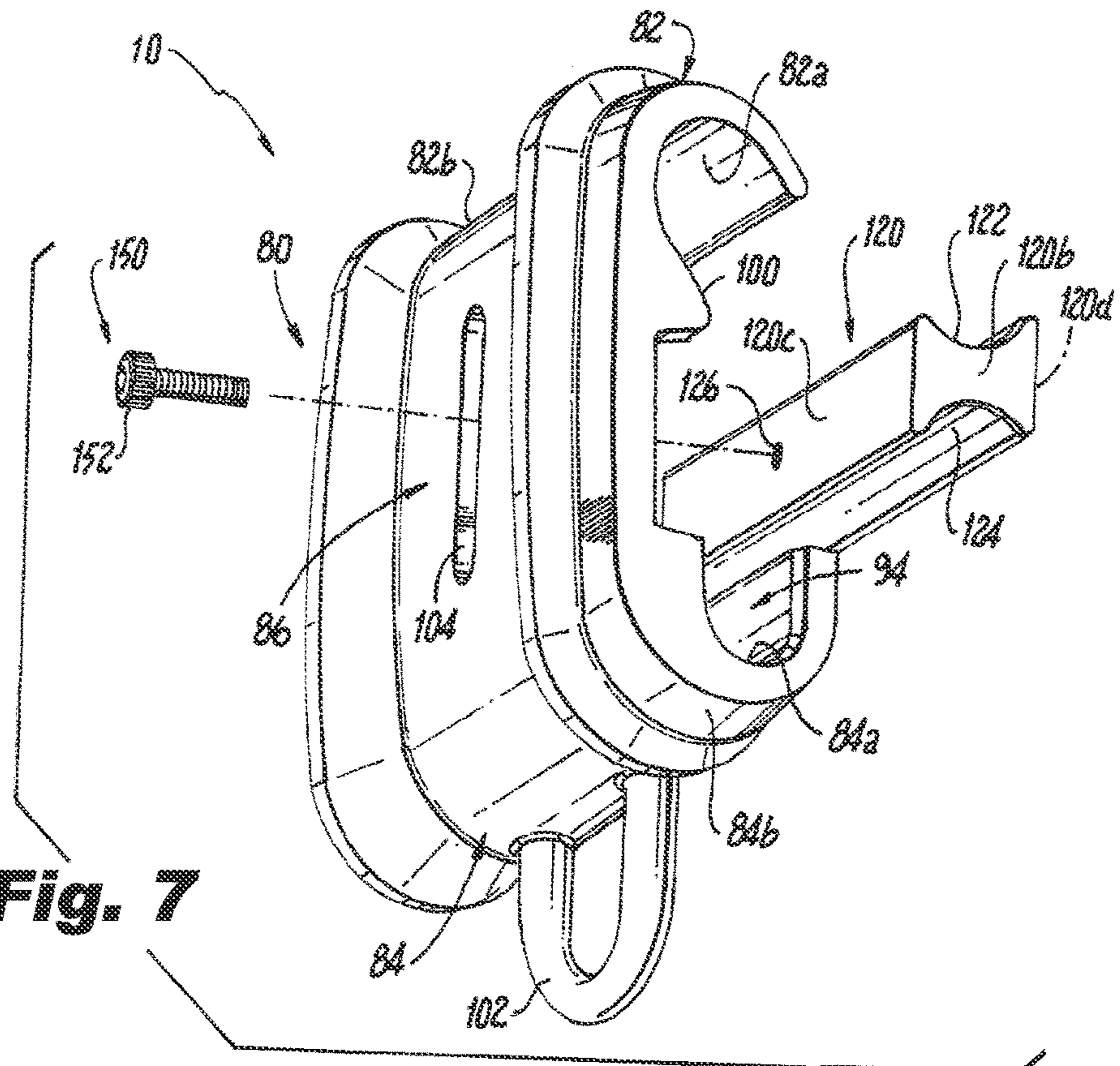


Fig. 7

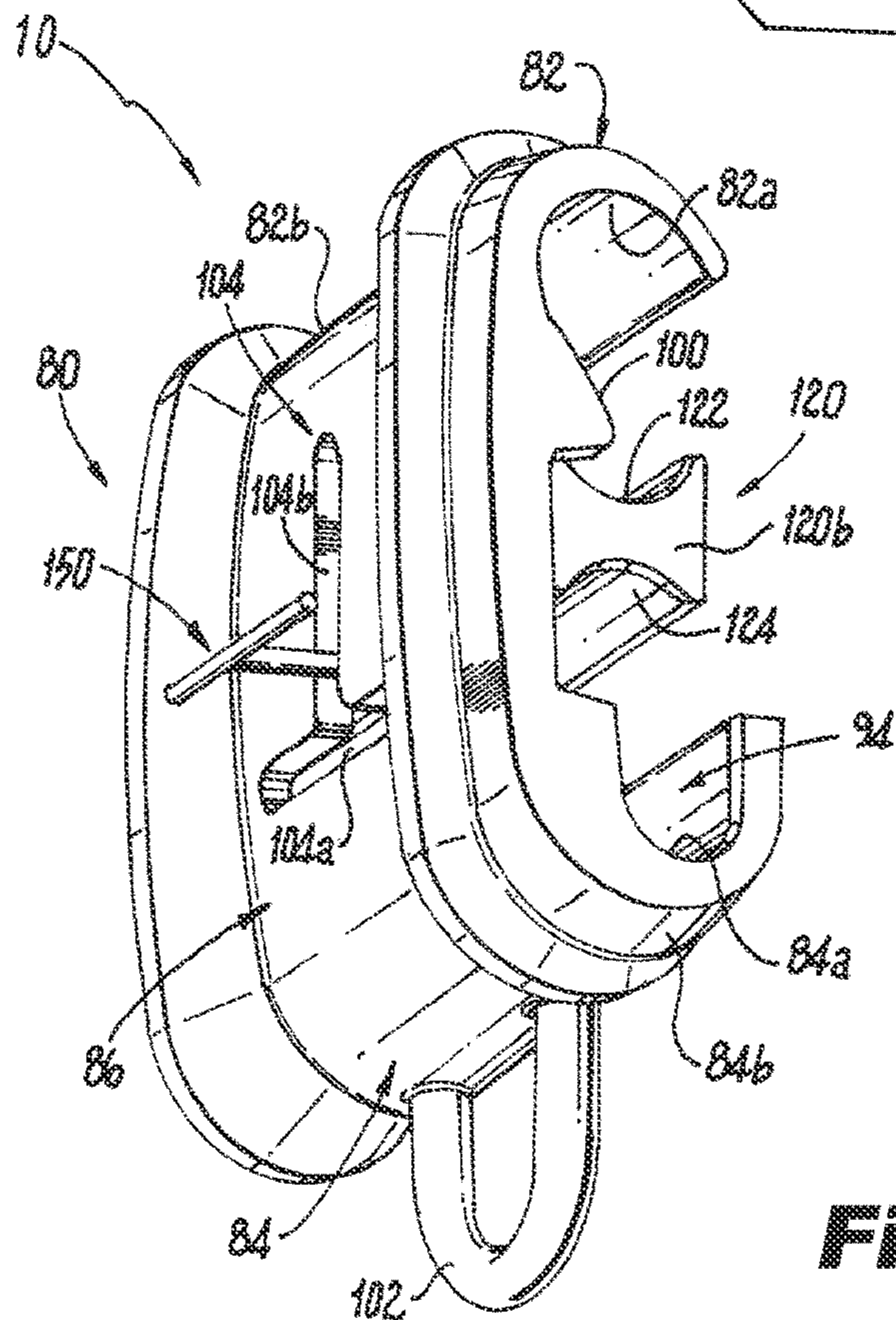


Fig. 8

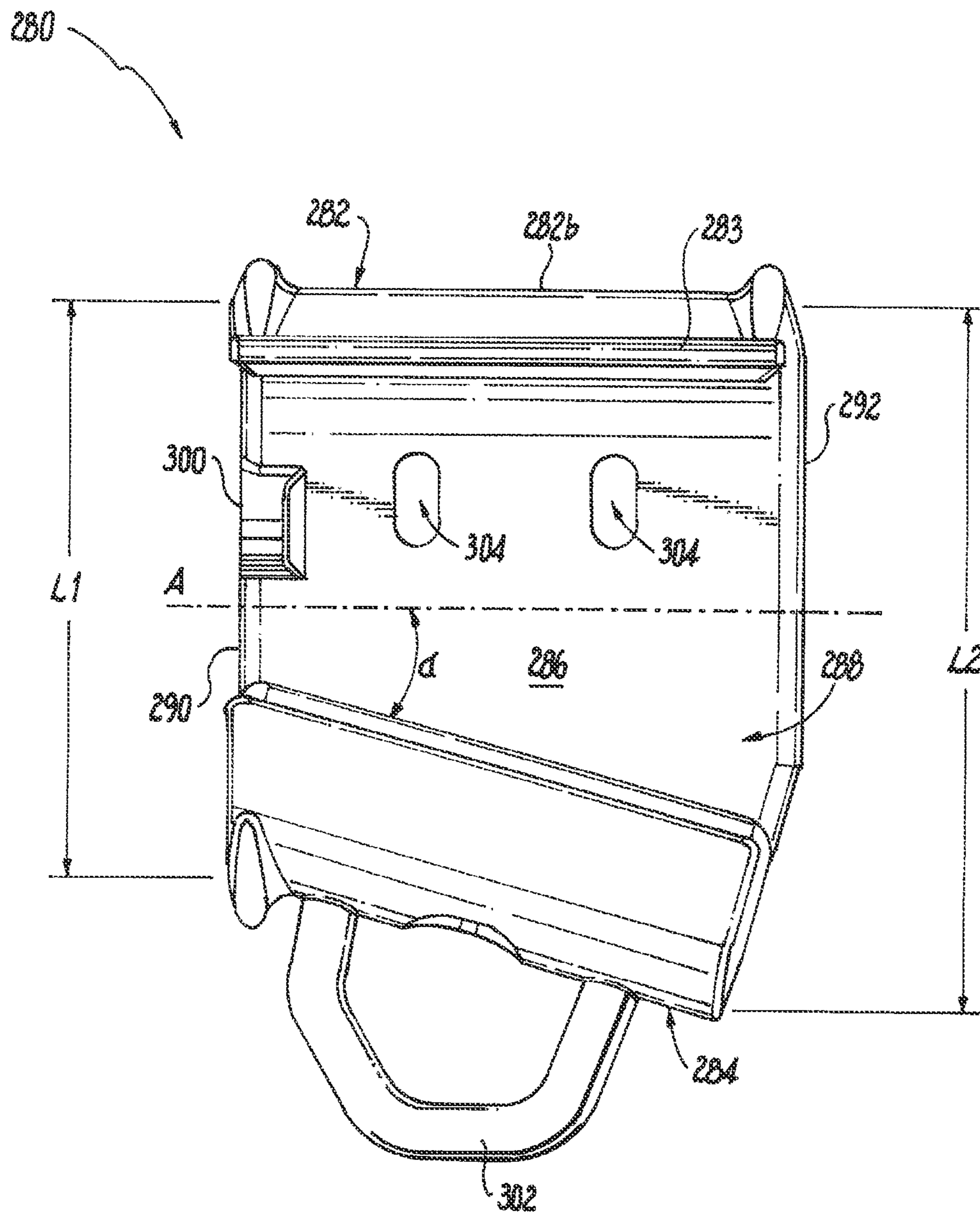


Fig. 11

Fig. 12

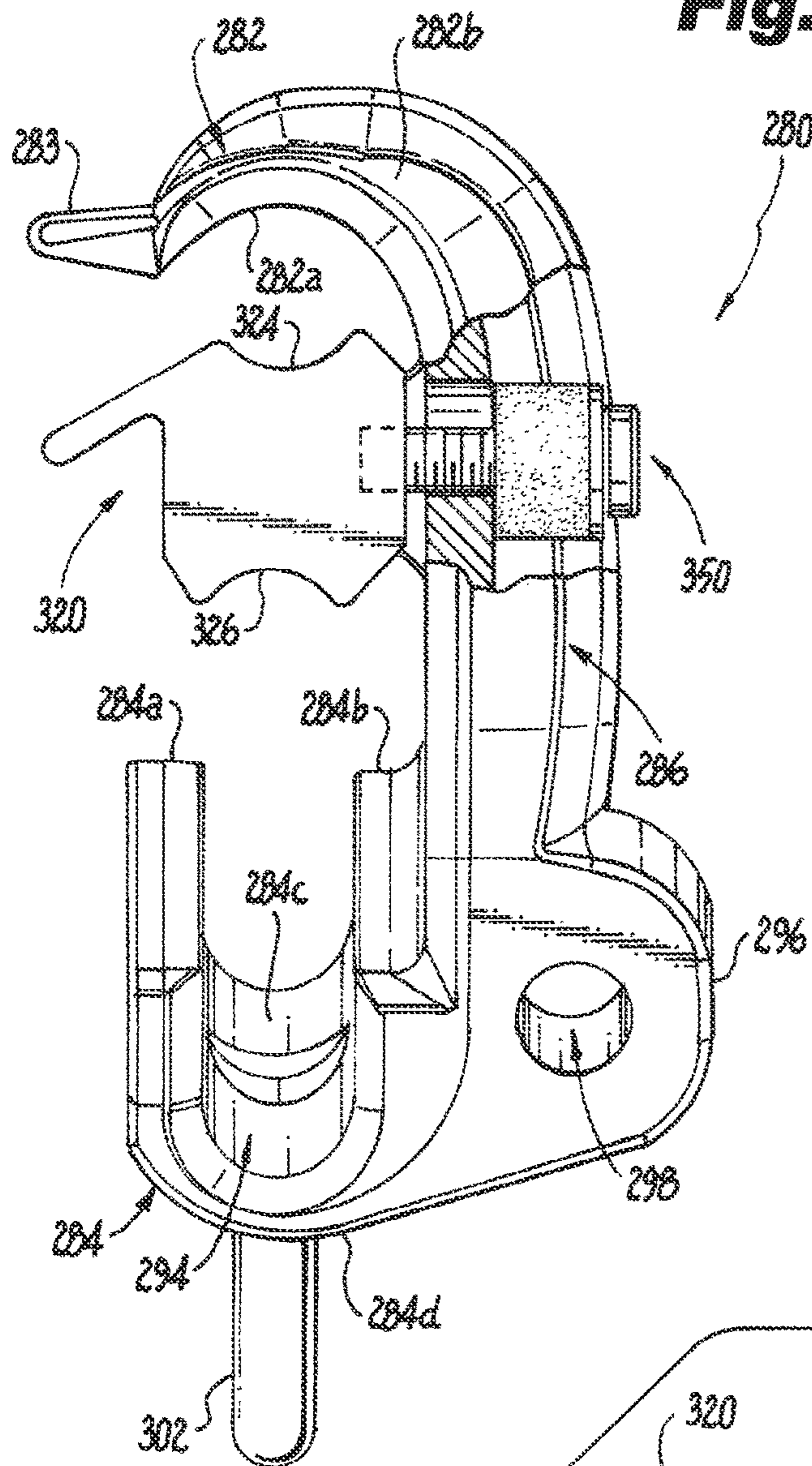
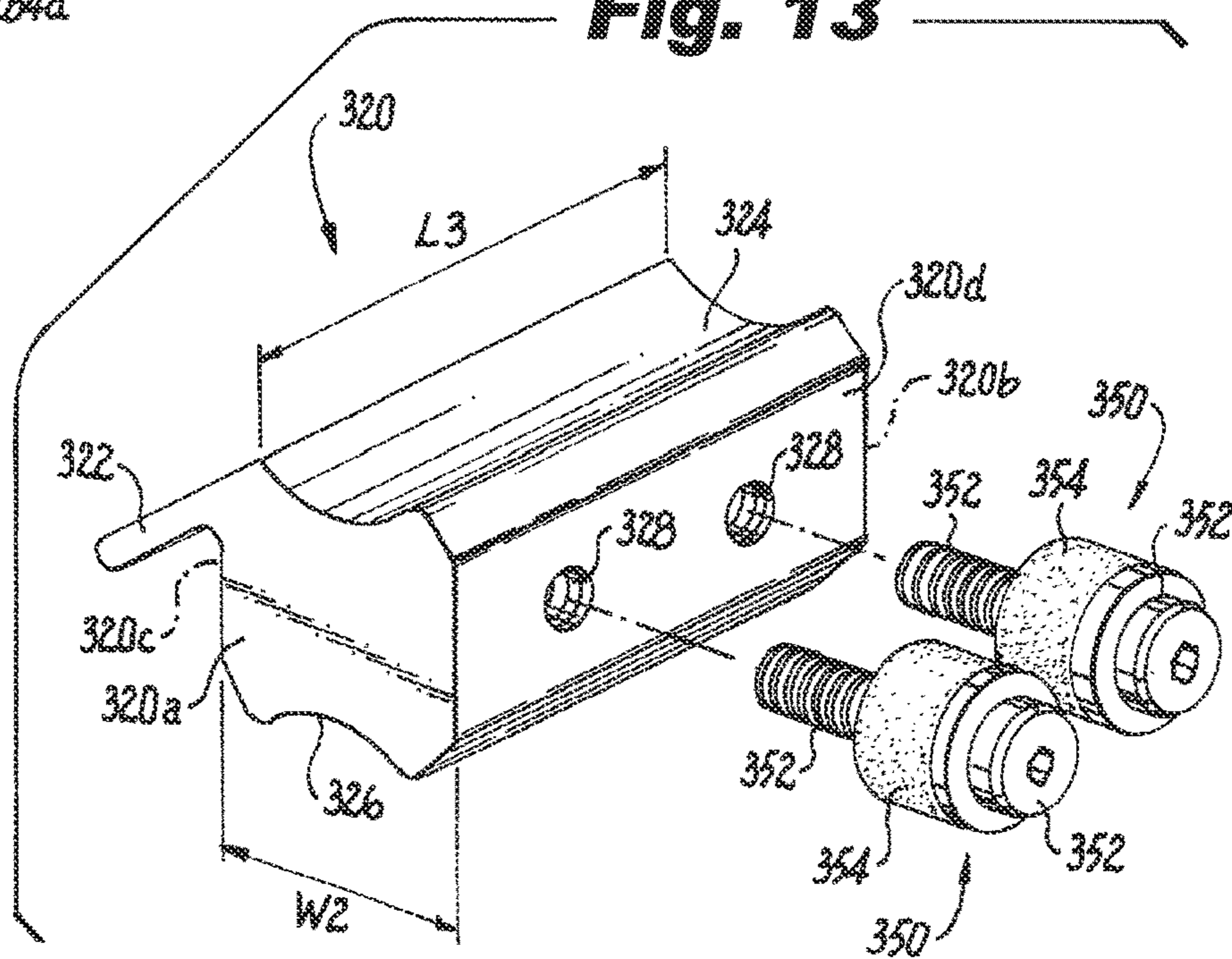


Fig. 13



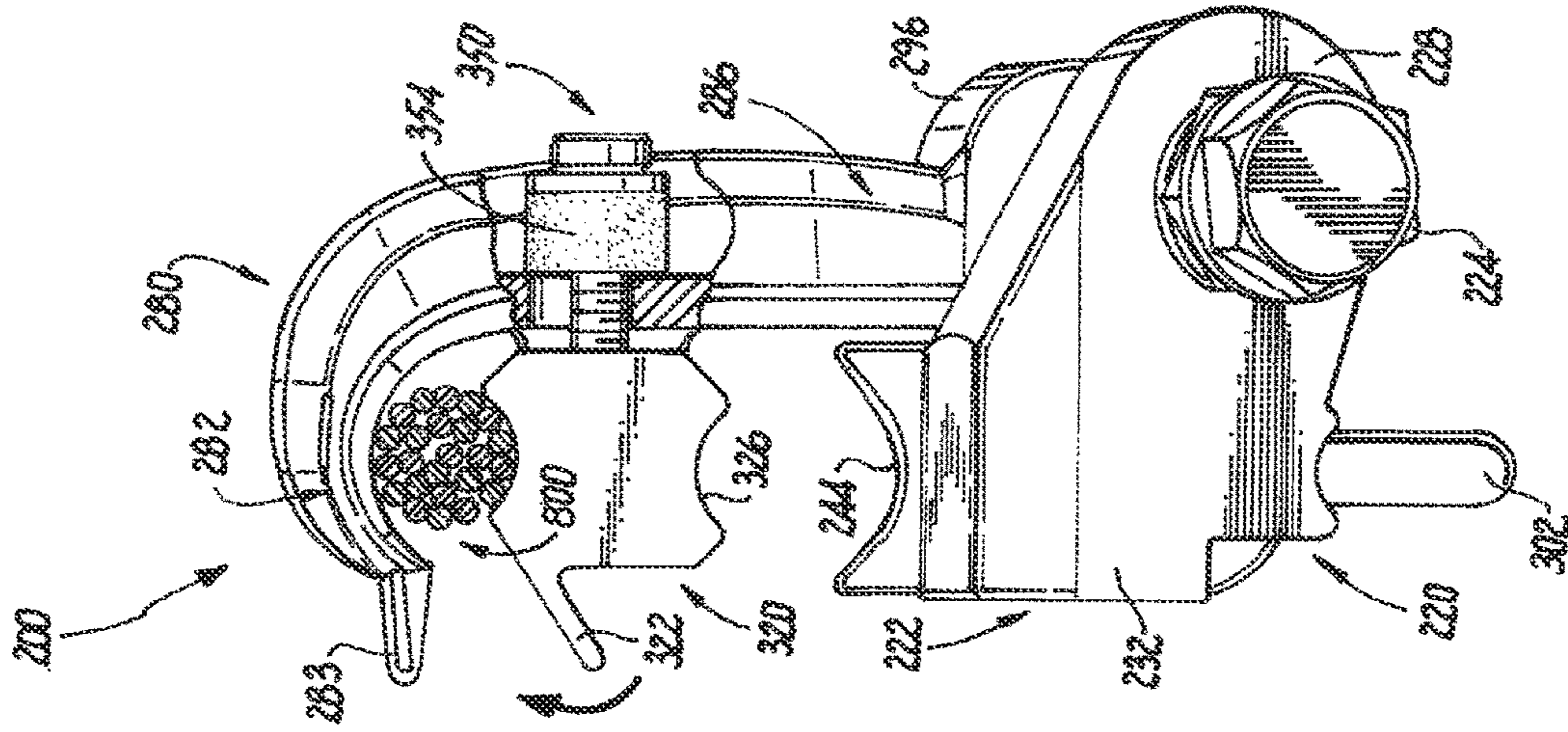


Fig. 14

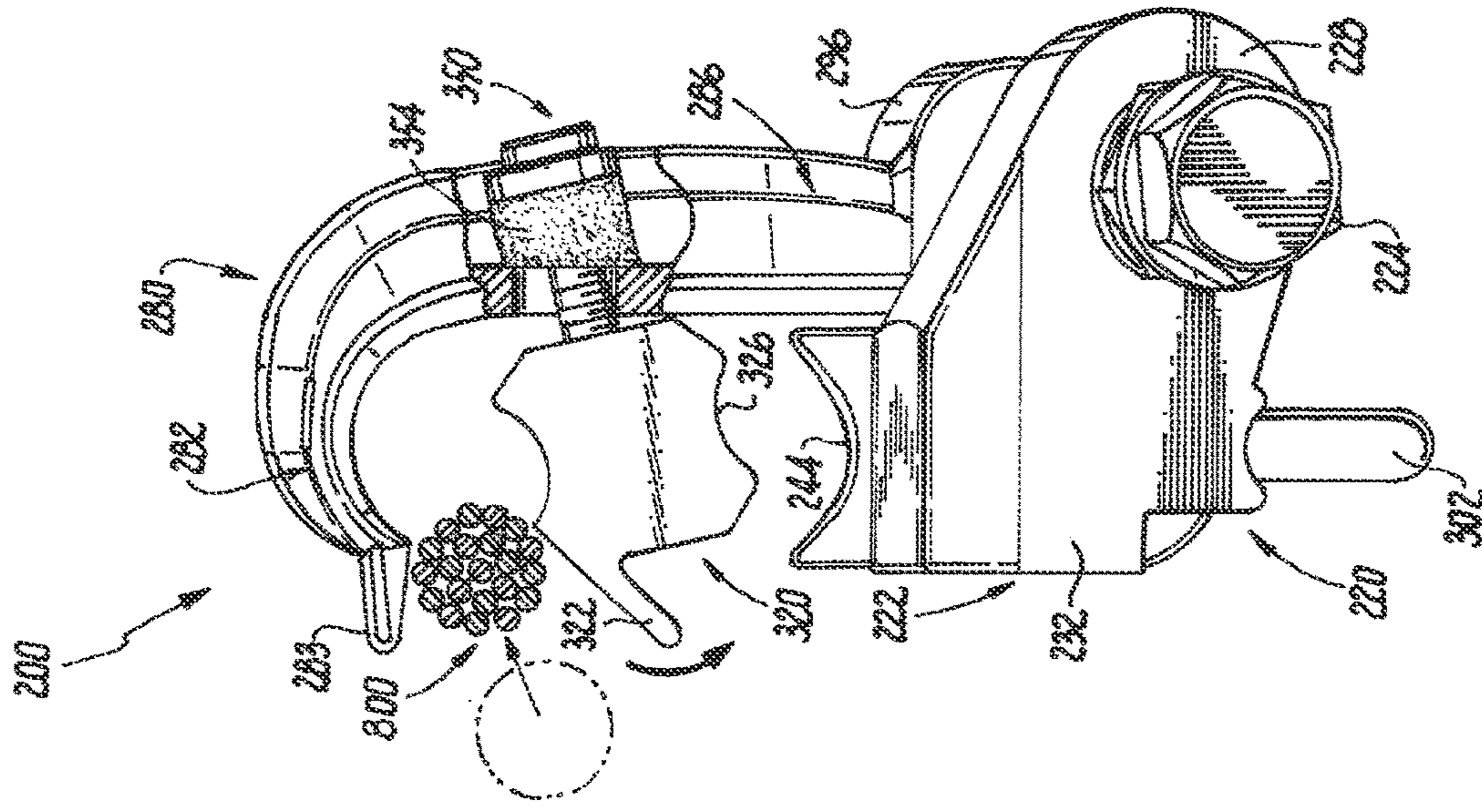


Fig. 15

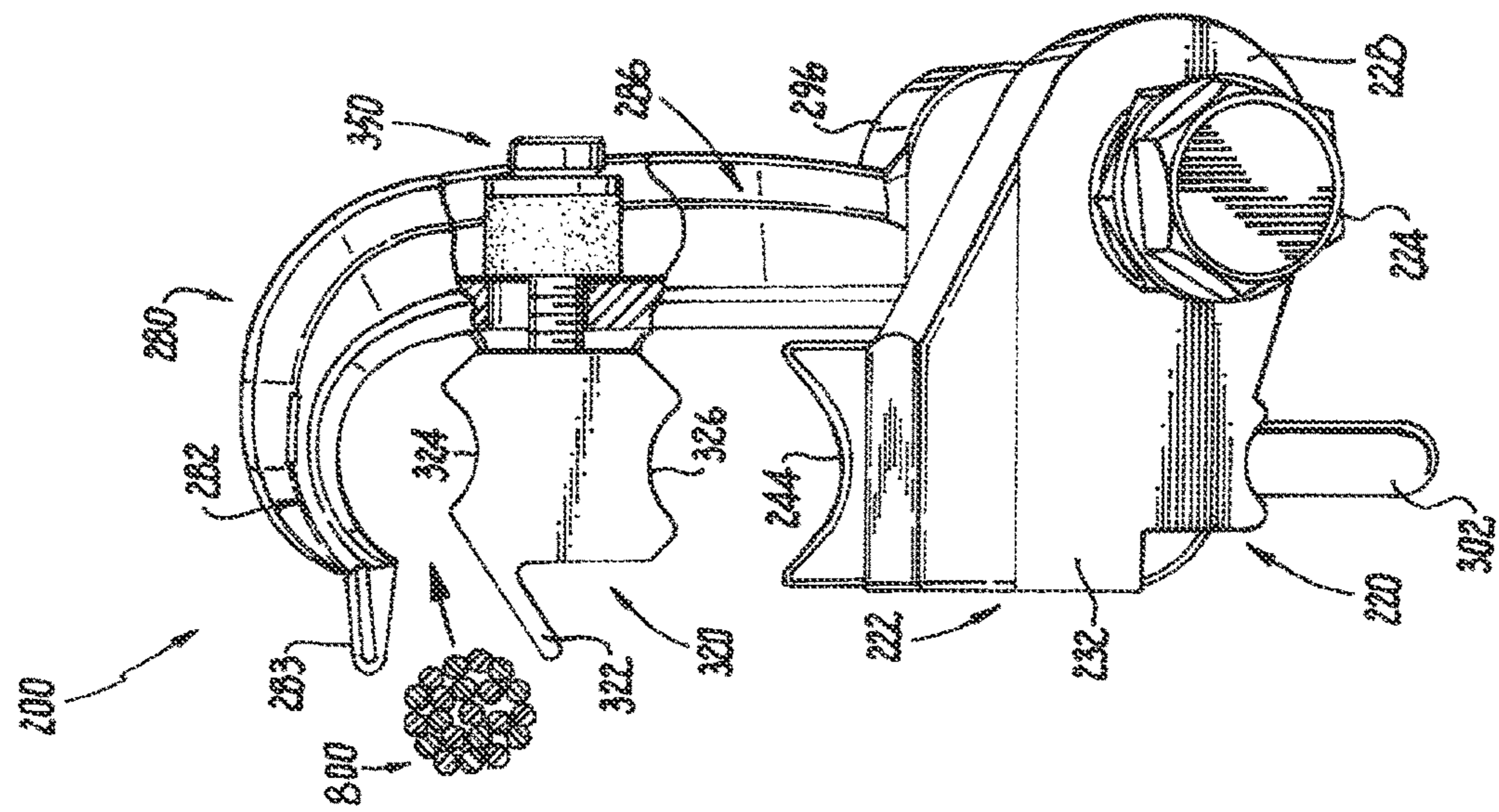
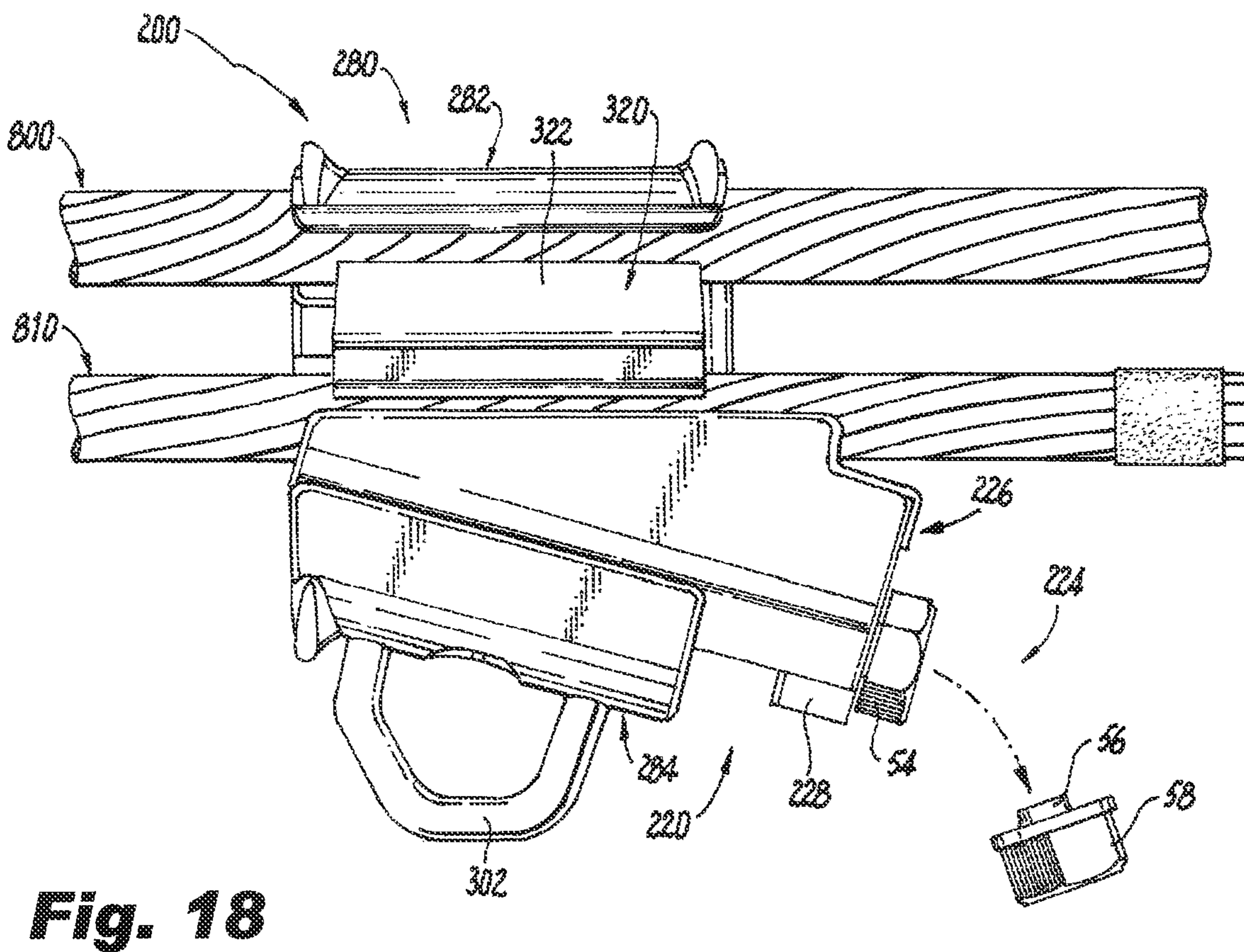
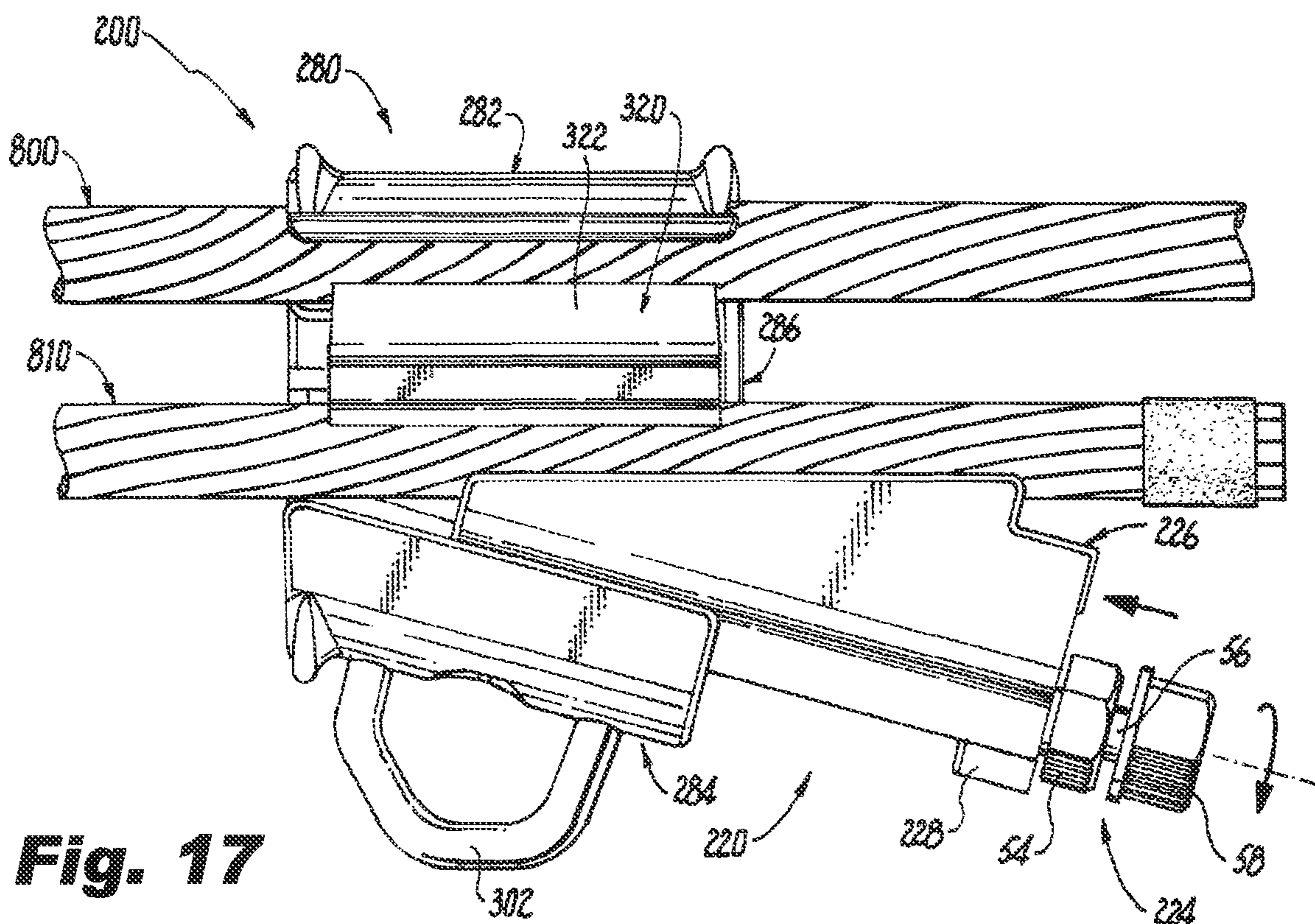


Fig. 16



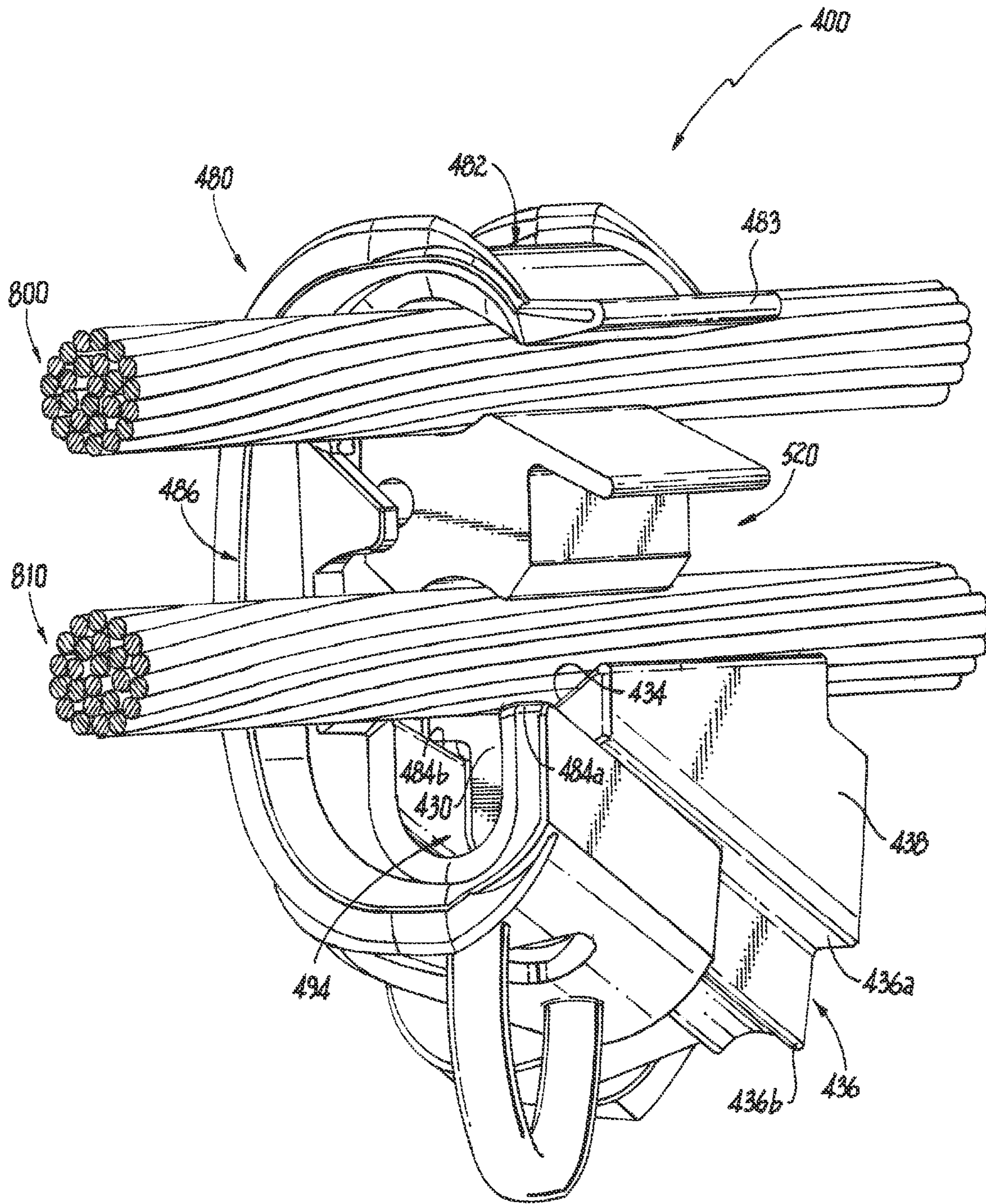


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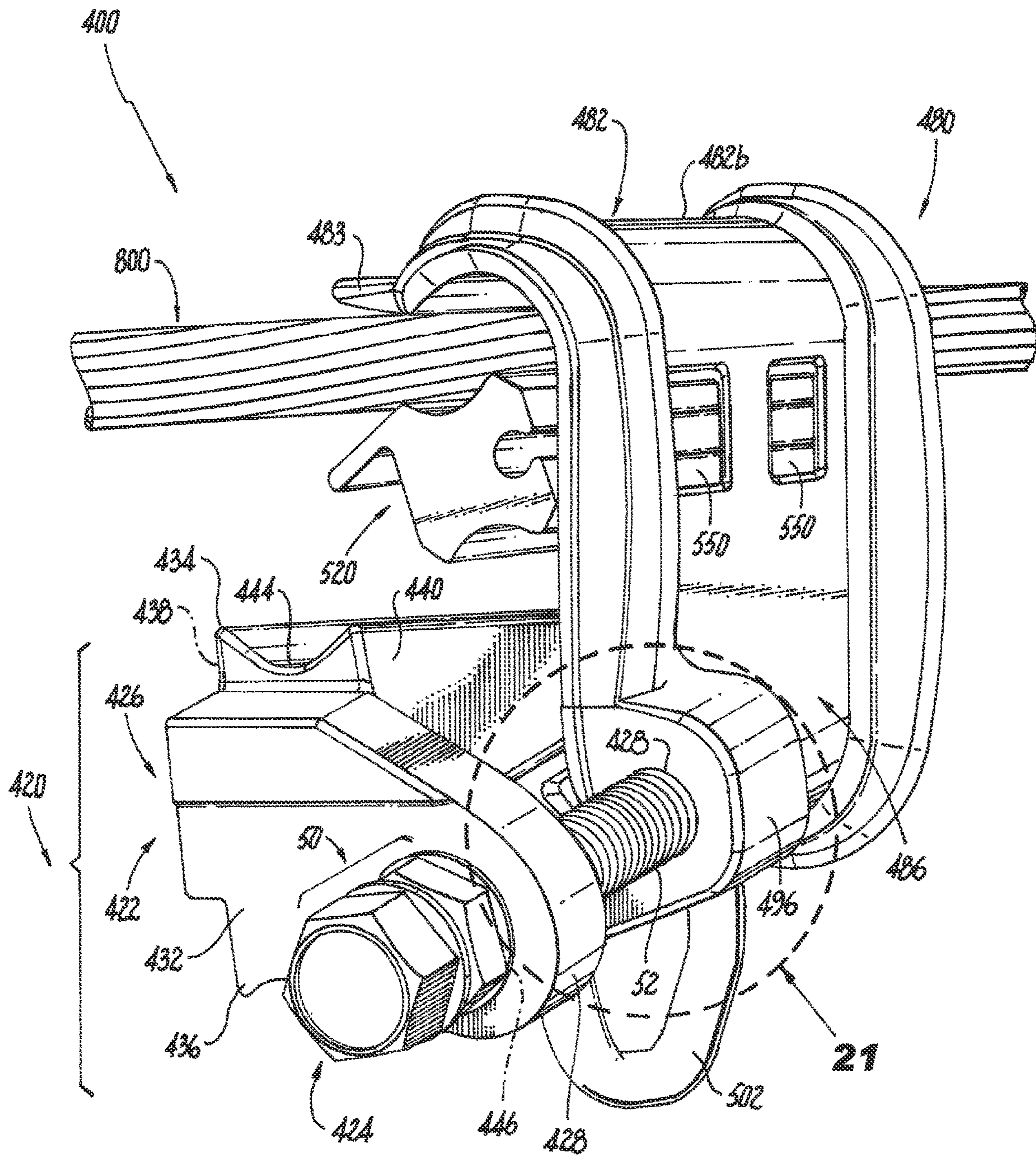


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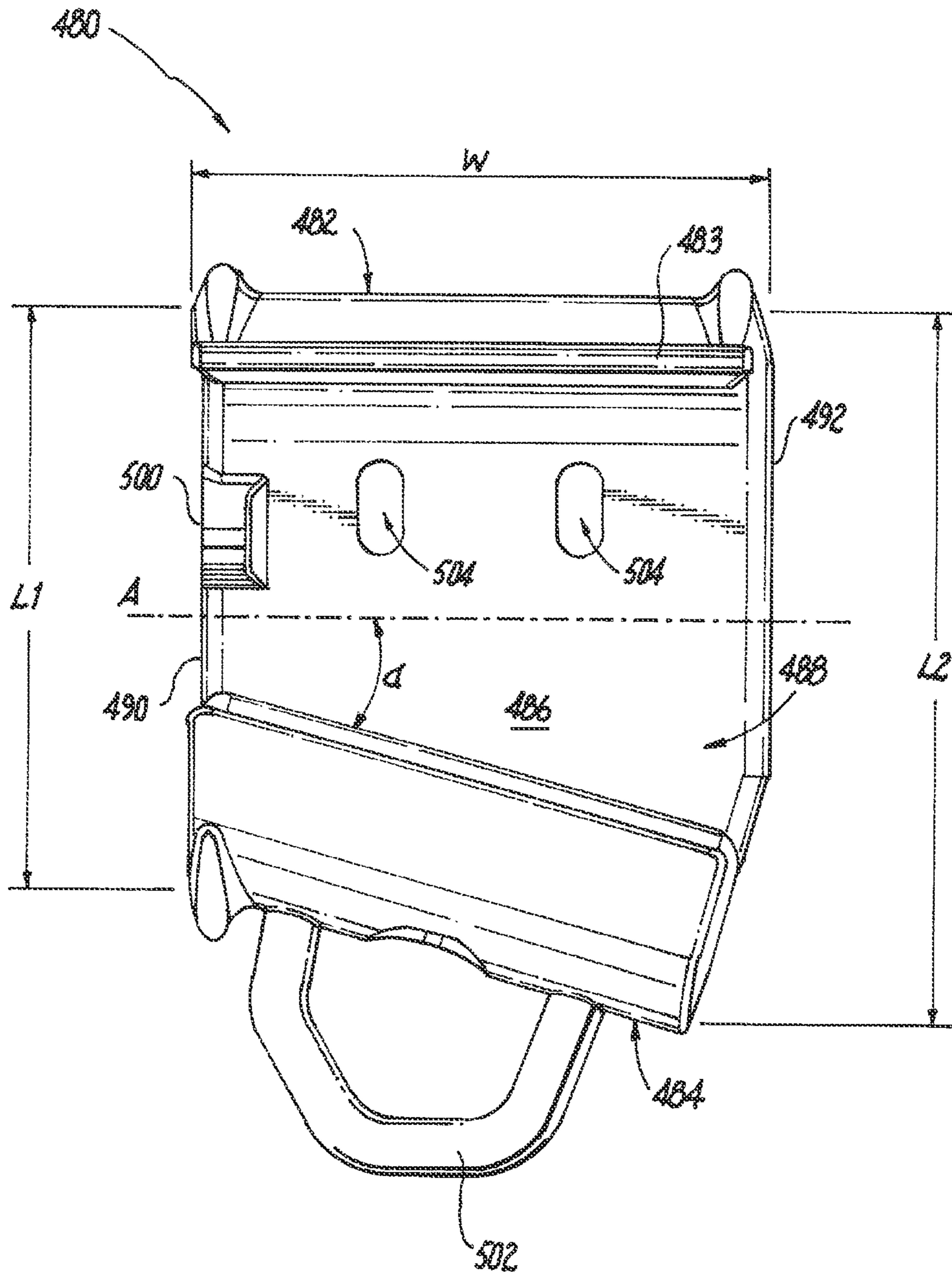


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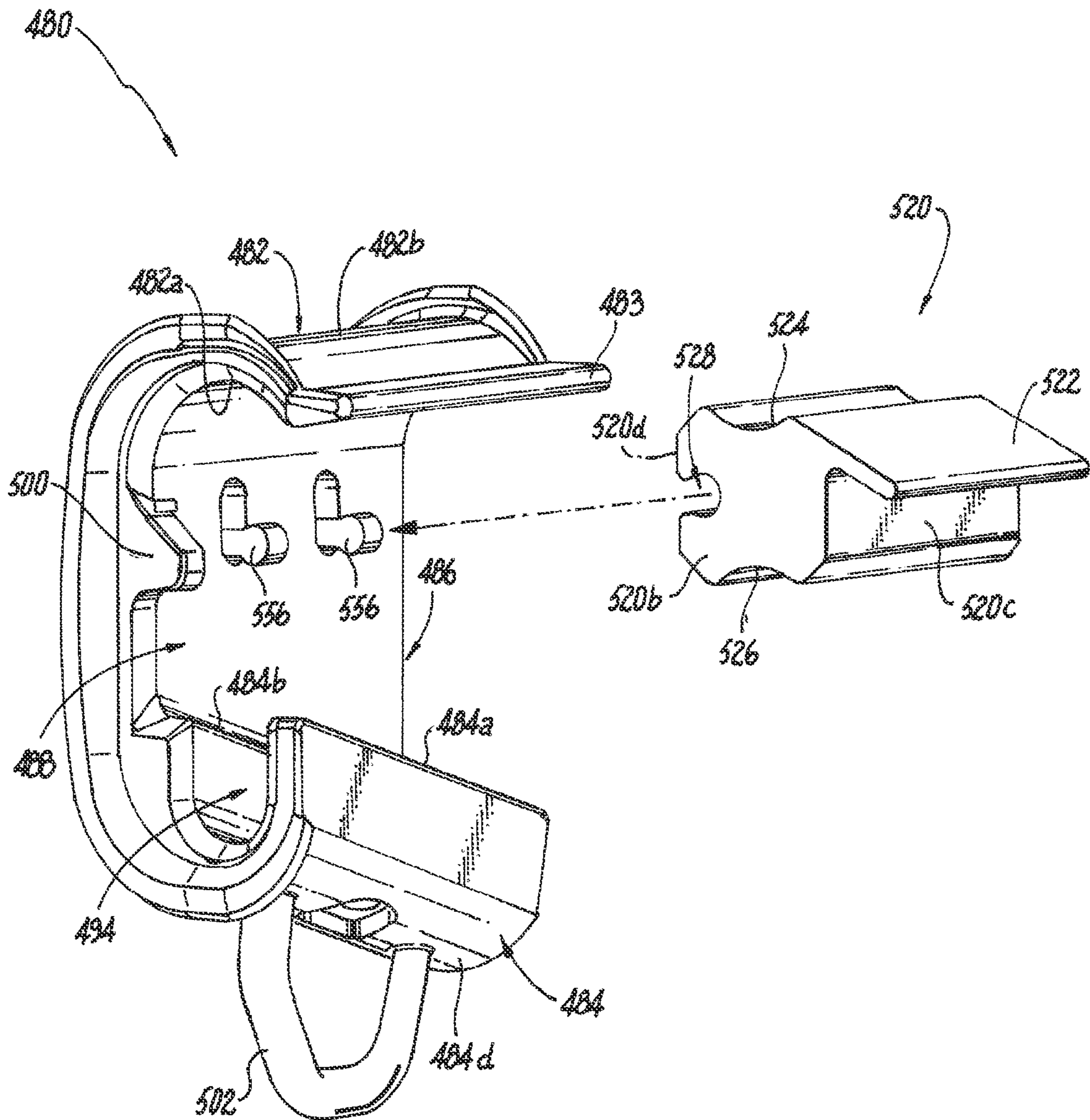


Fig. 23

Fig. 24

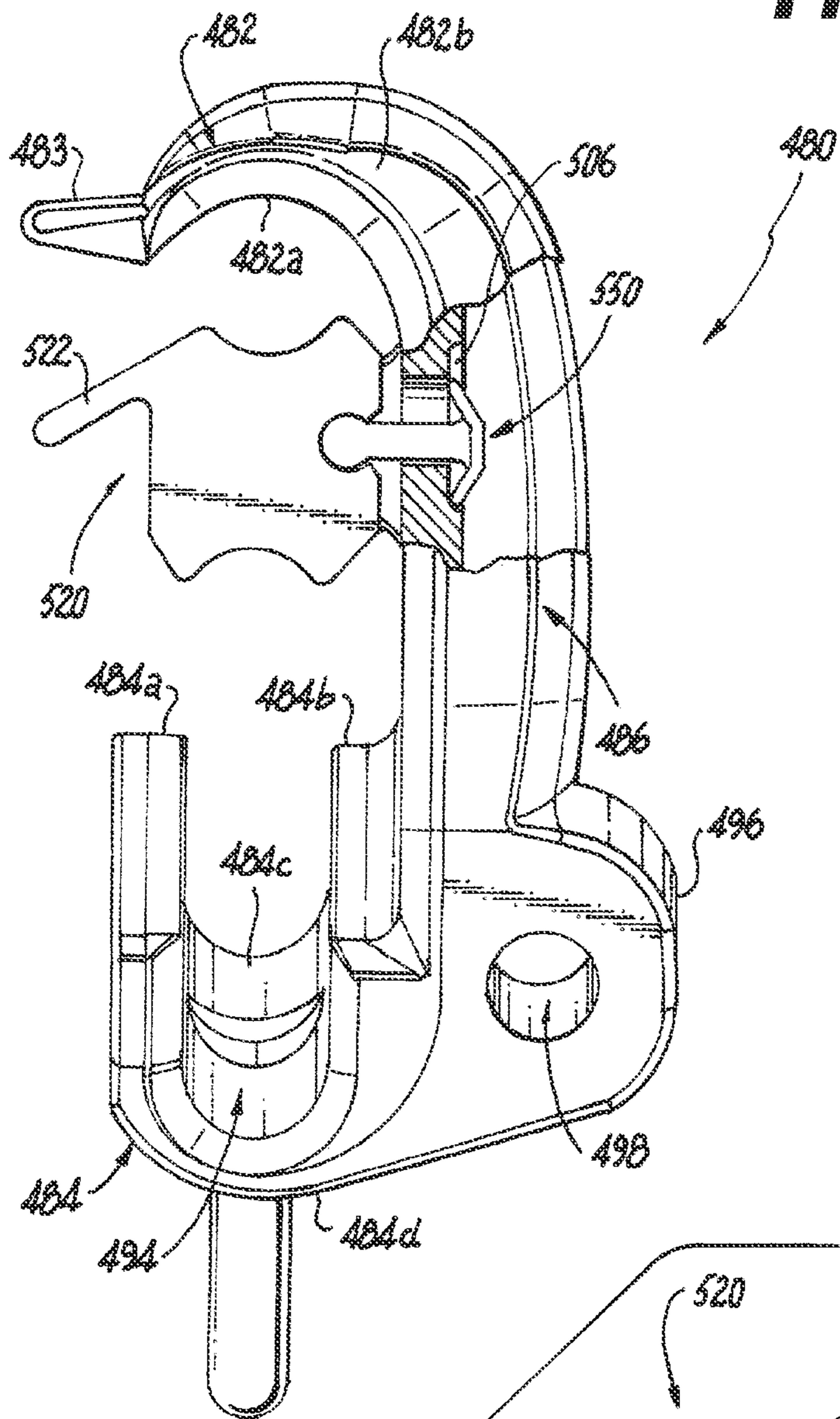
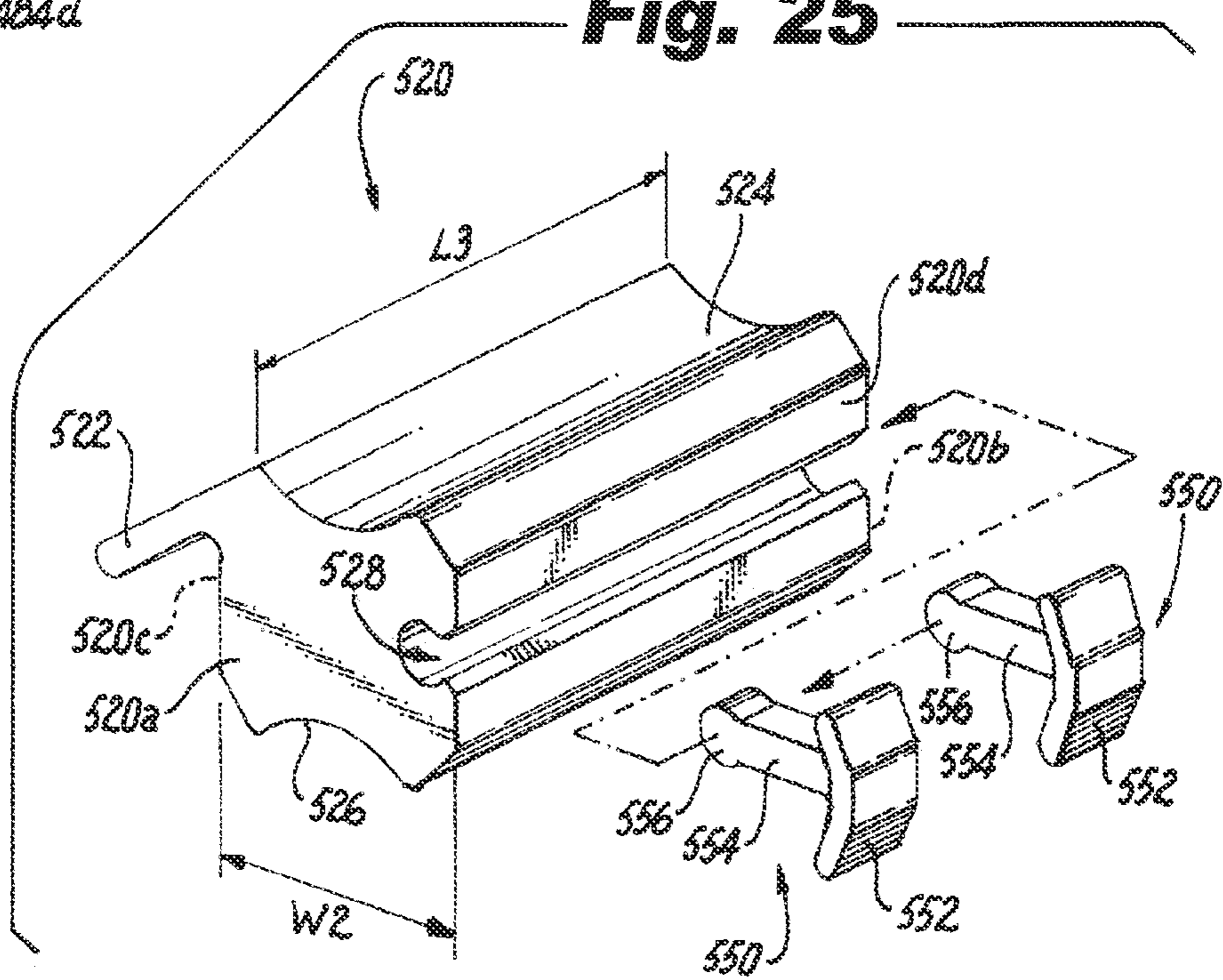


Fig. 25



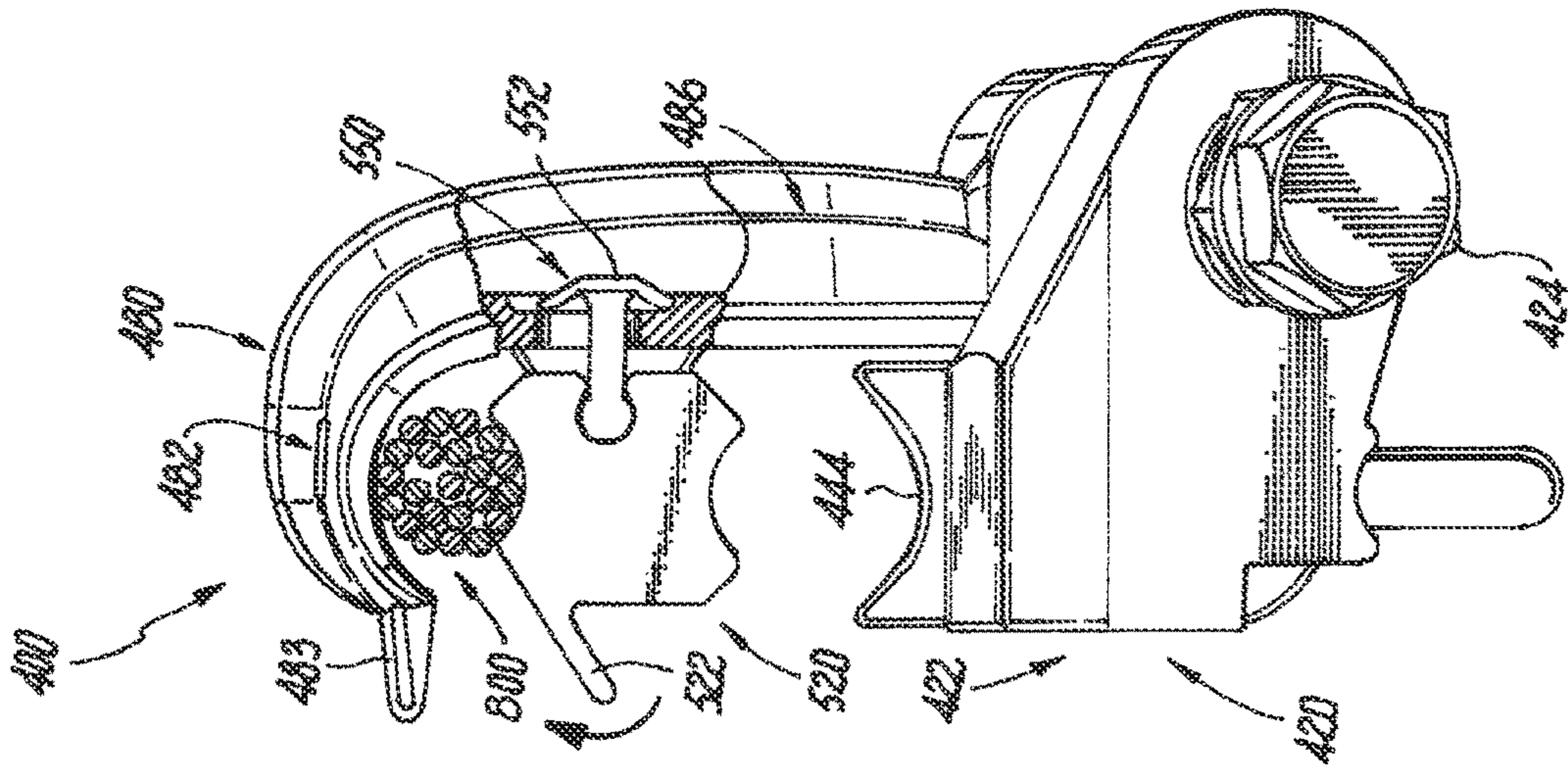


Fig. 26

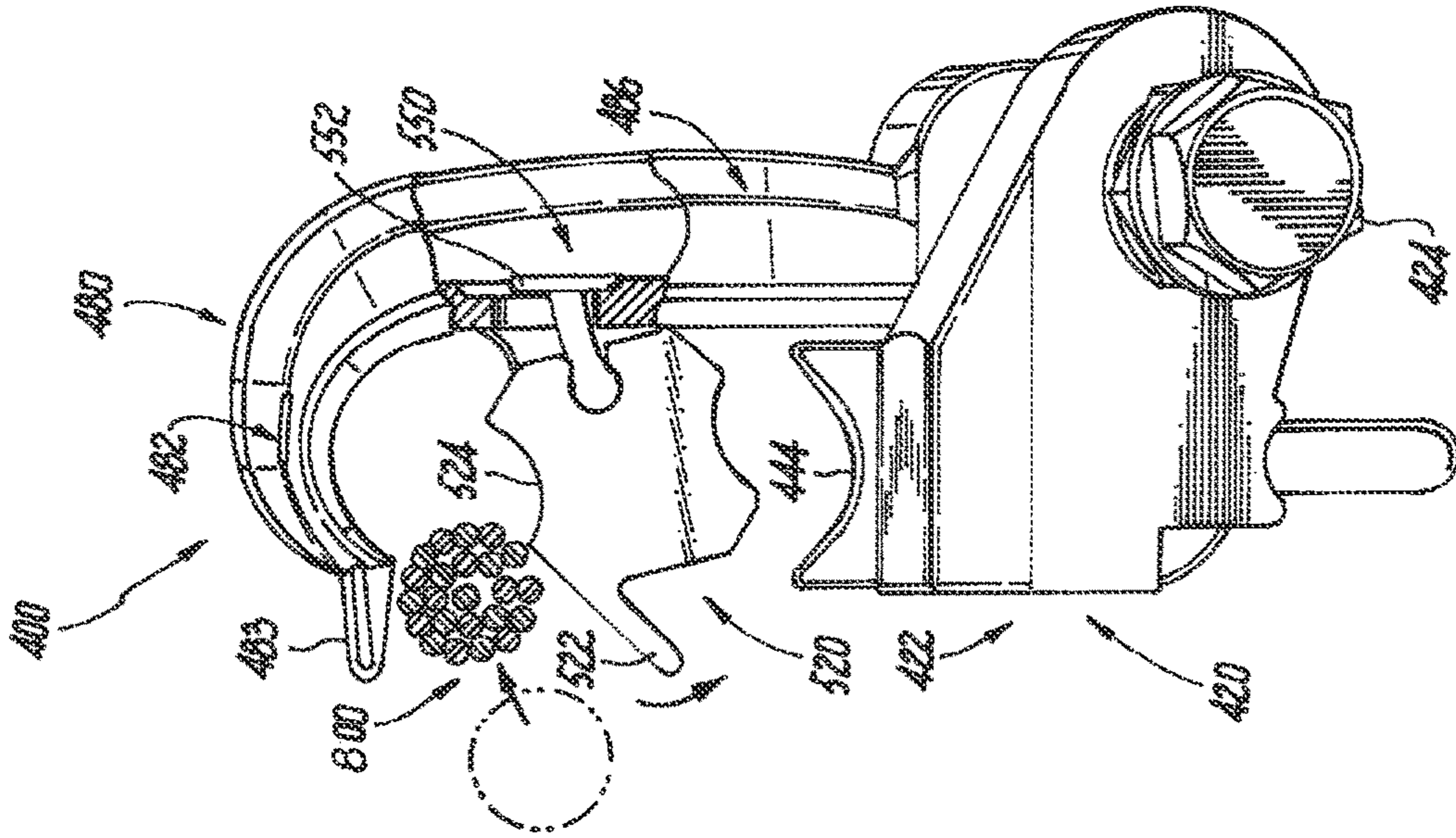


Fig. 27

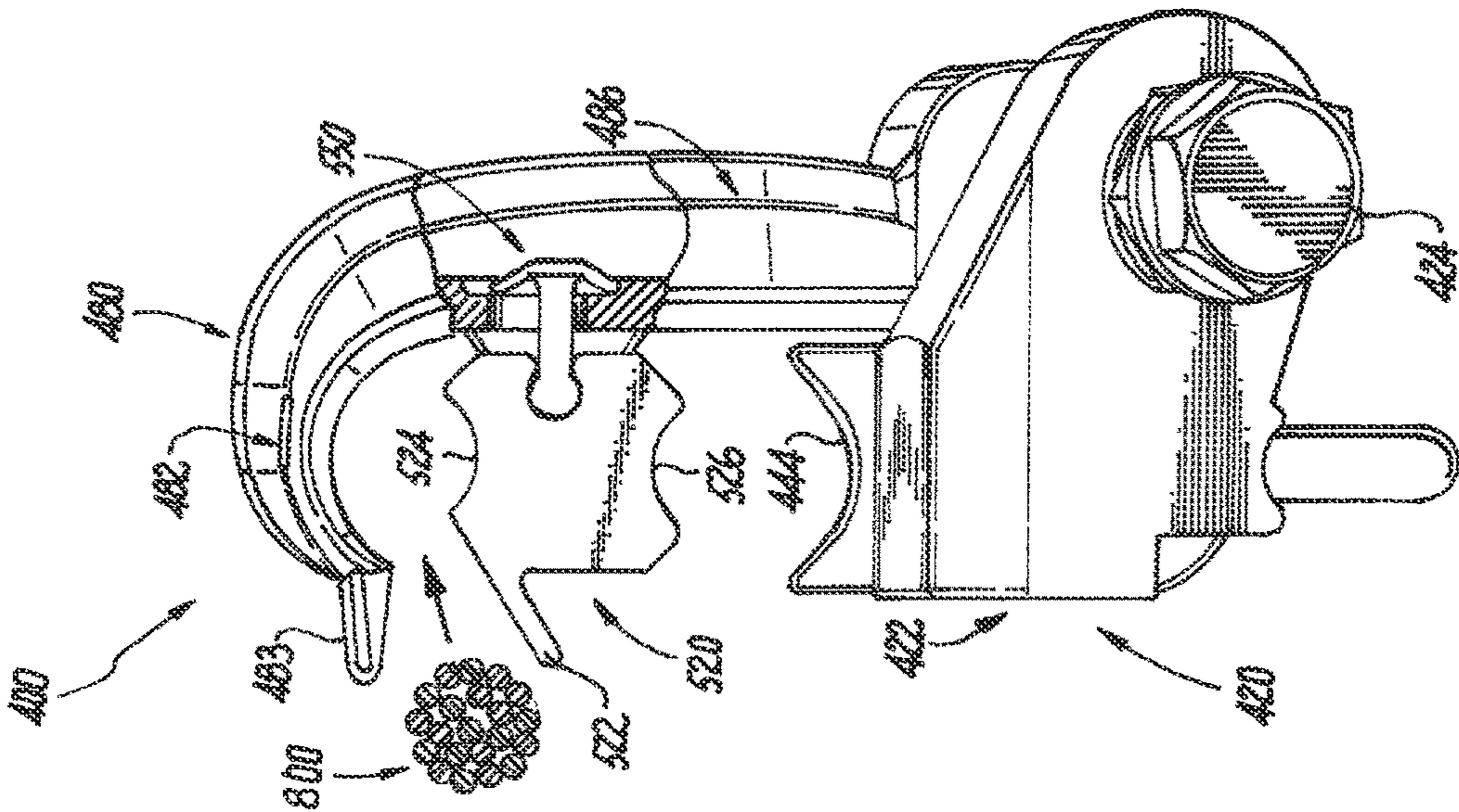


Fig. 28

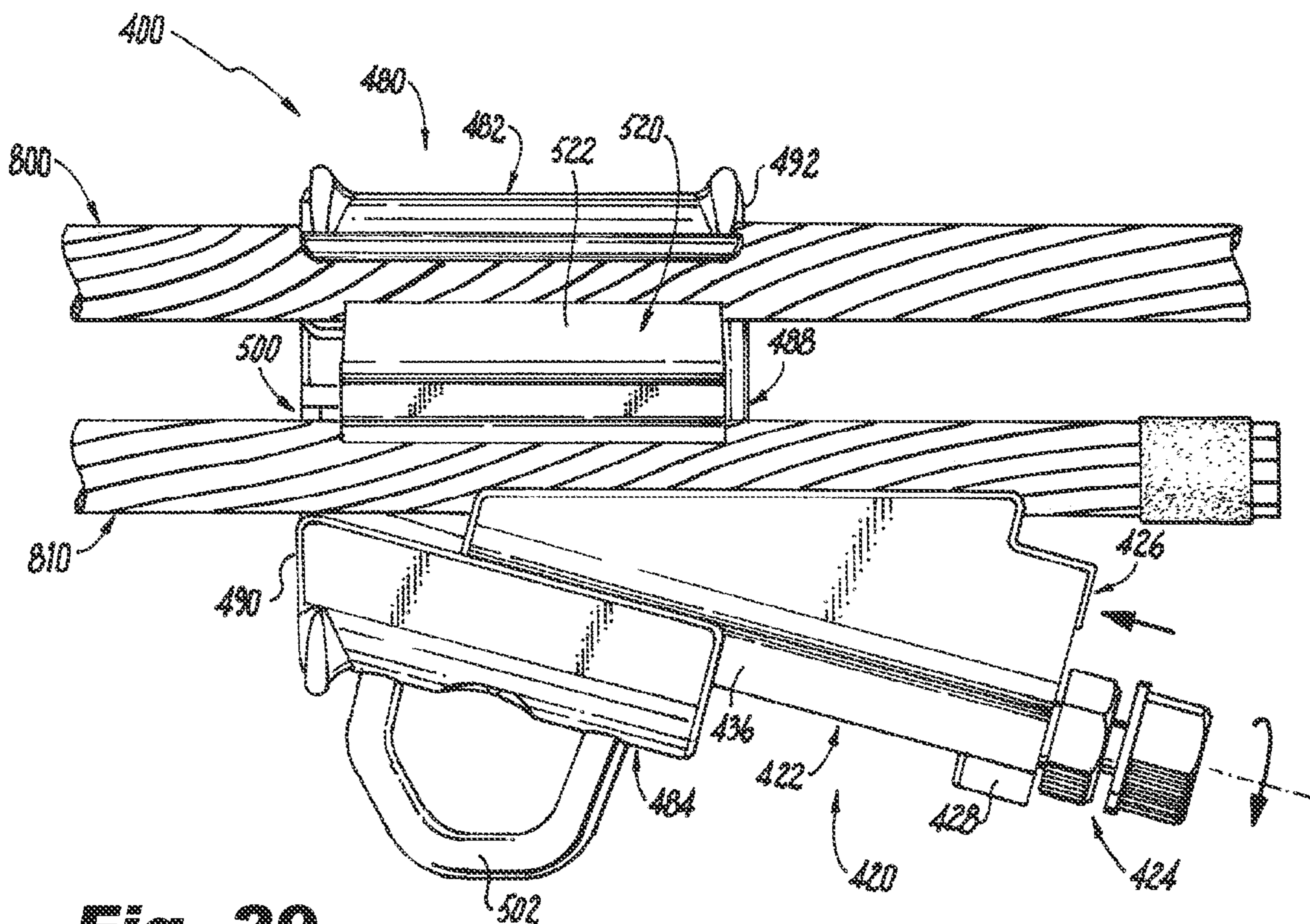


Fig. 29

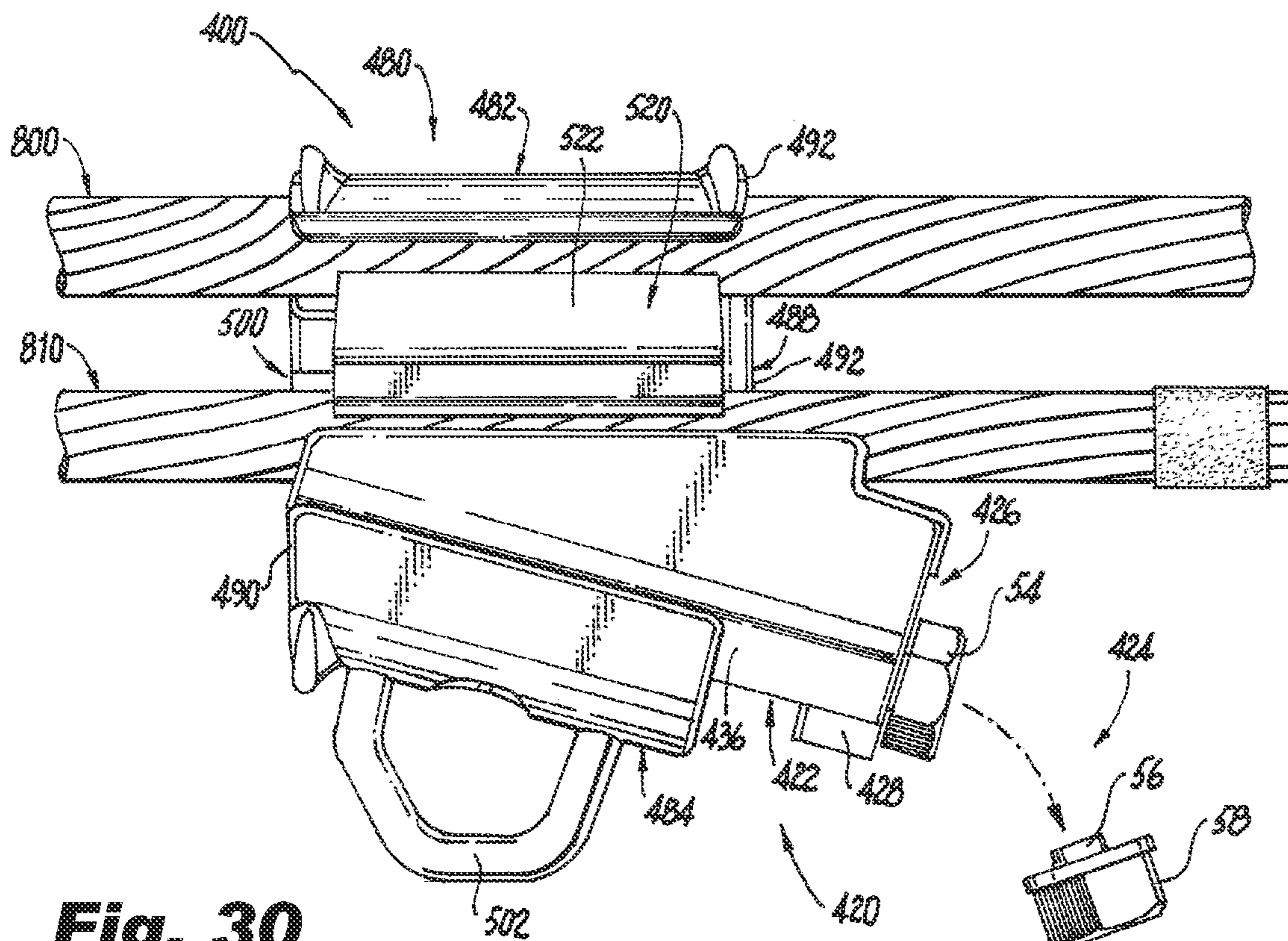


Fig. 30

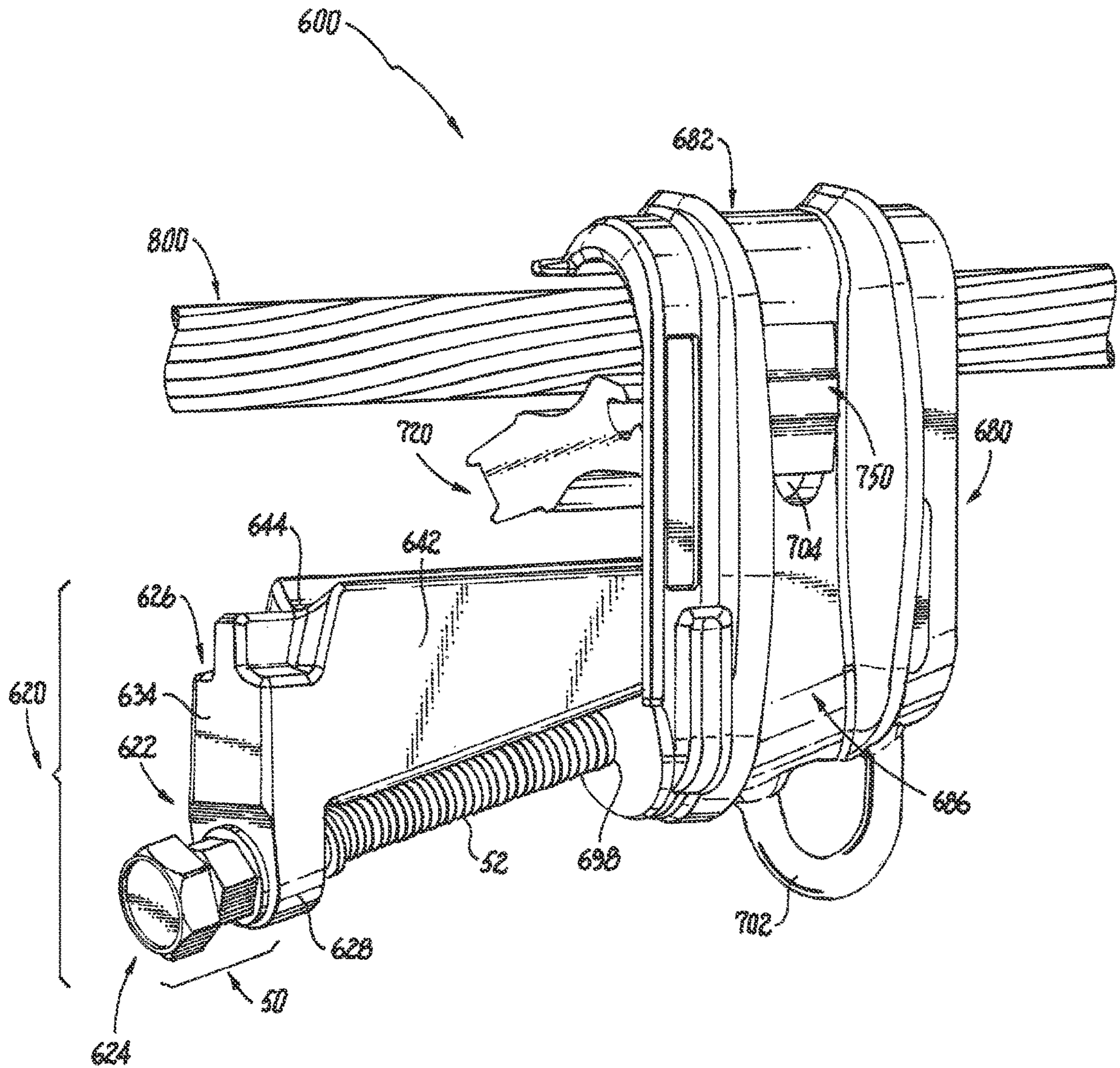


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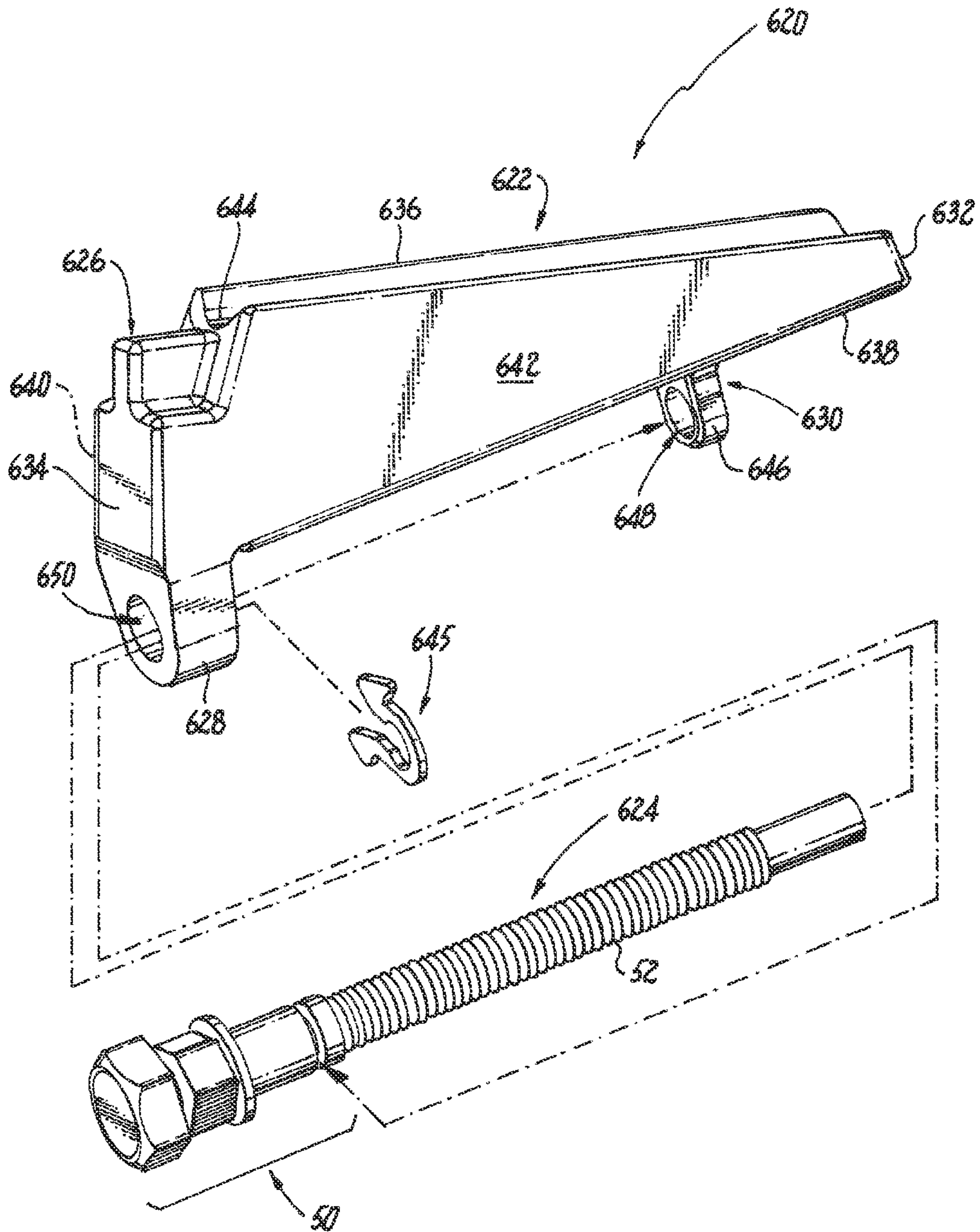


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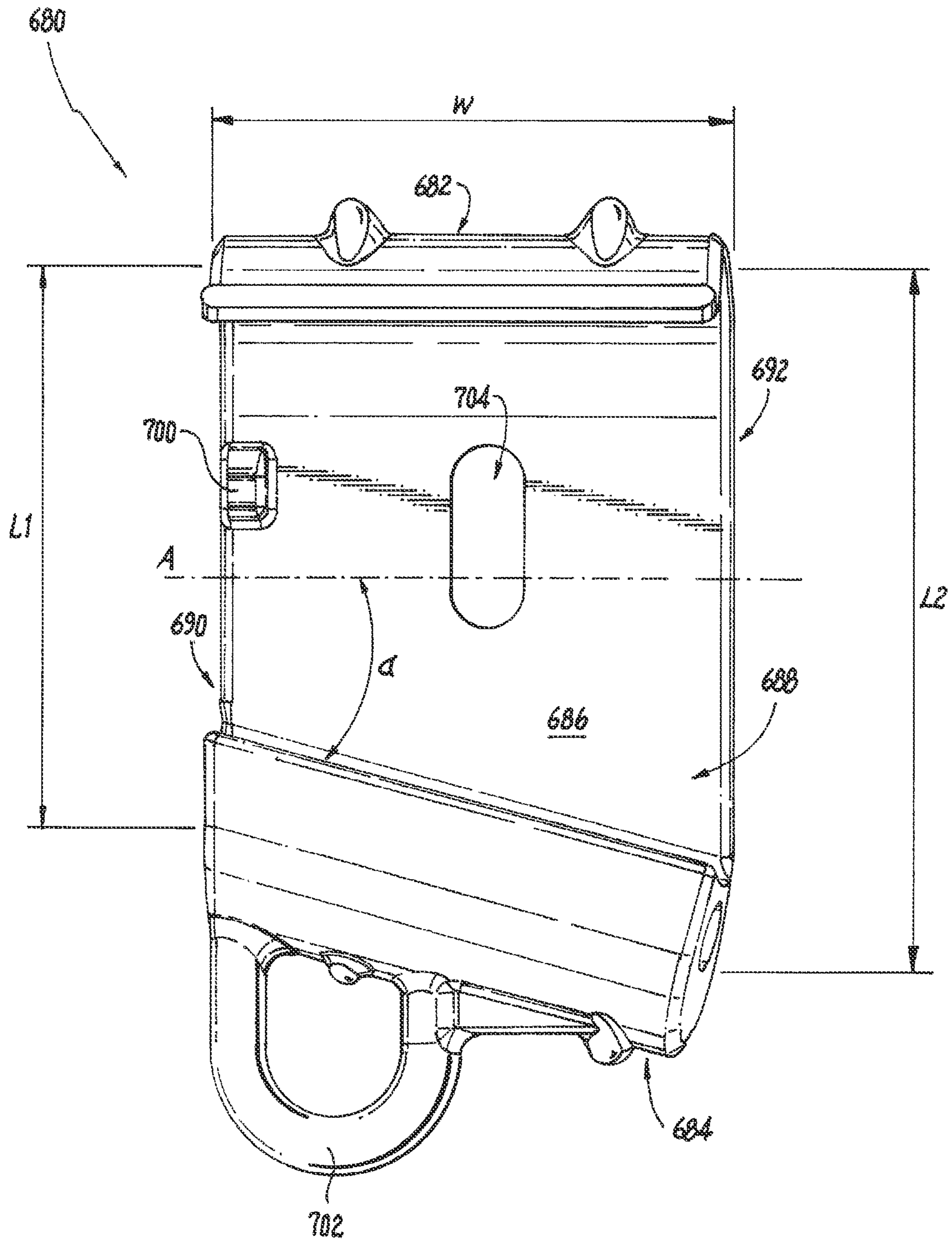


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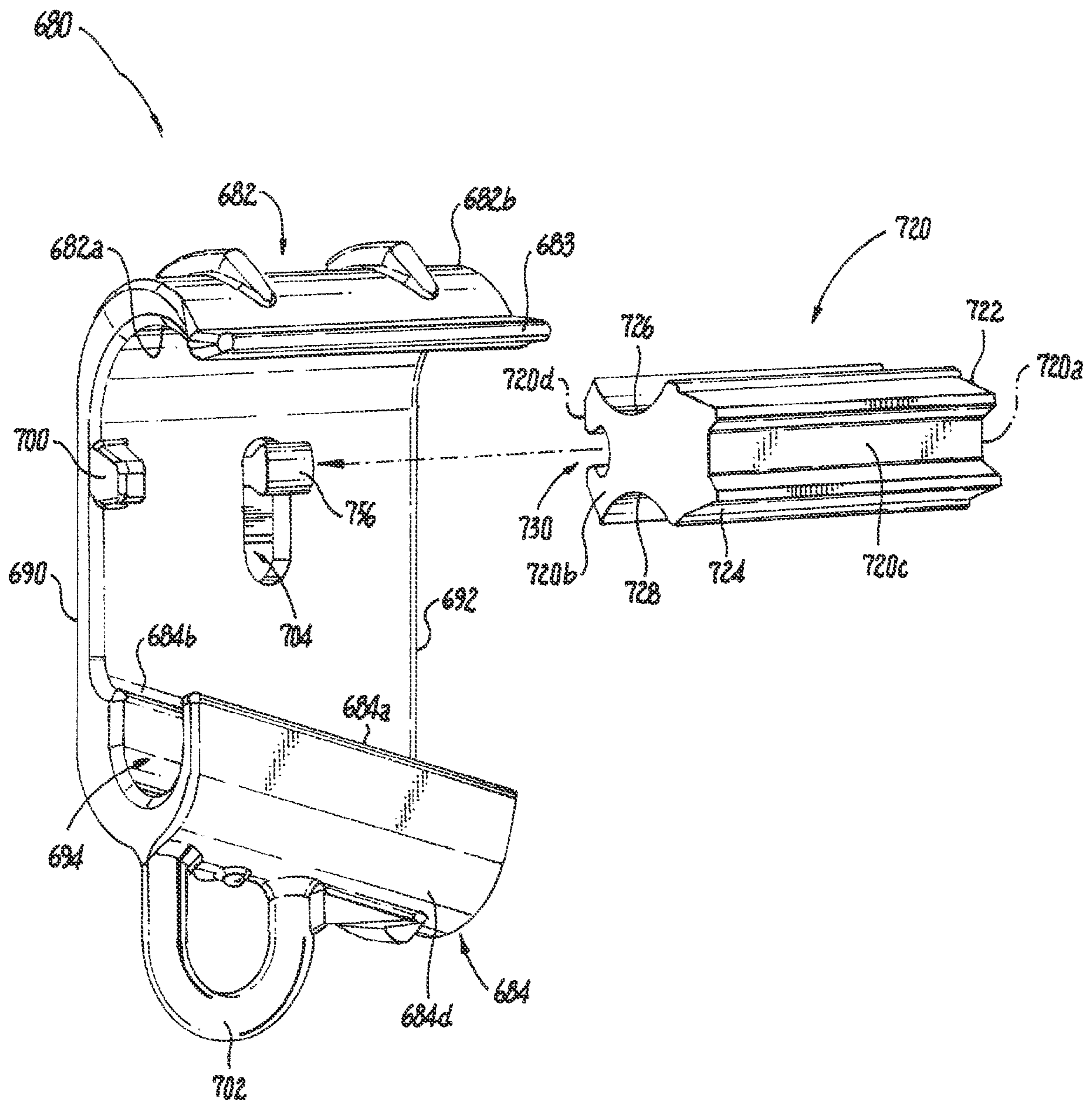


Fig. 34

Fig. 35

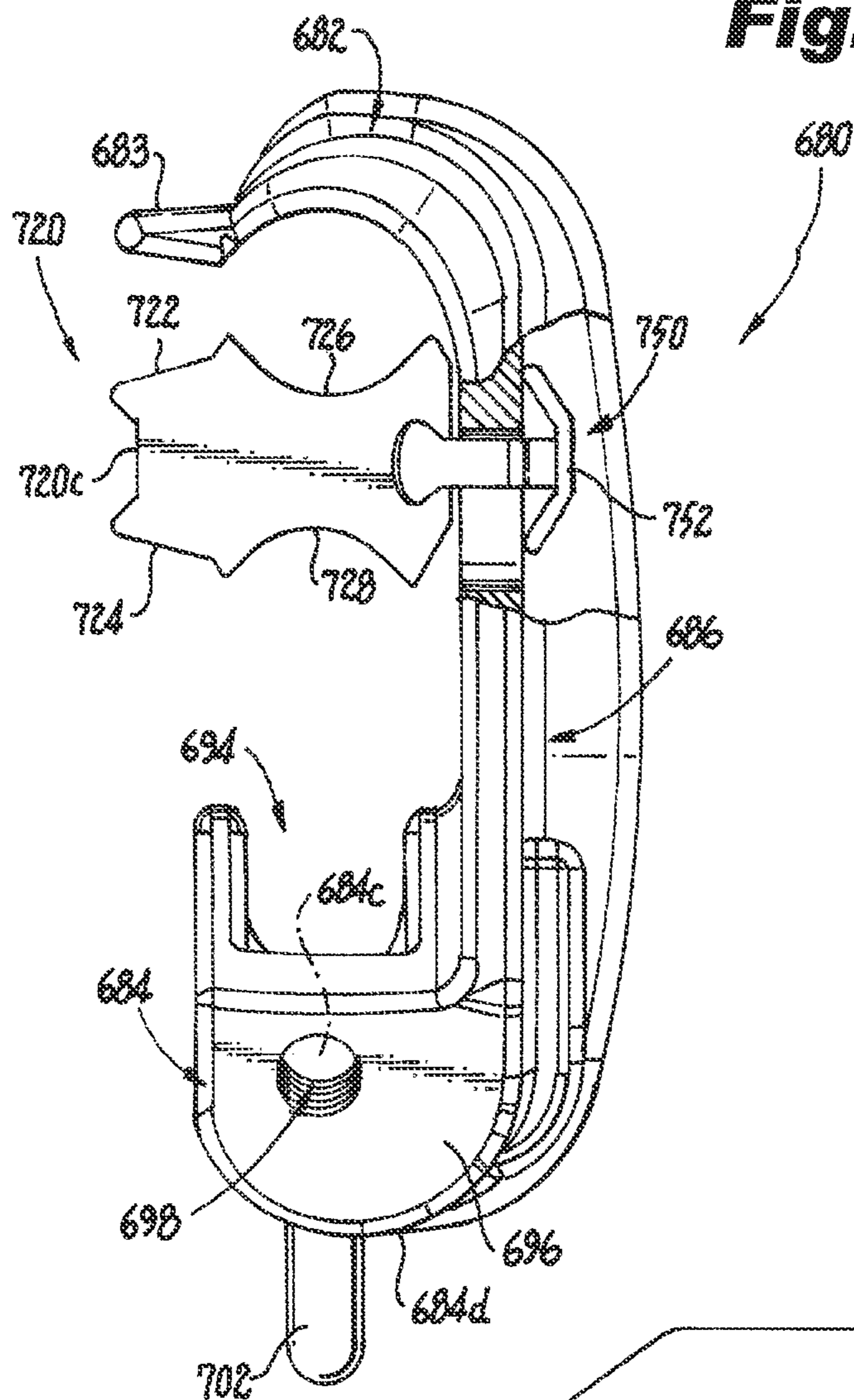
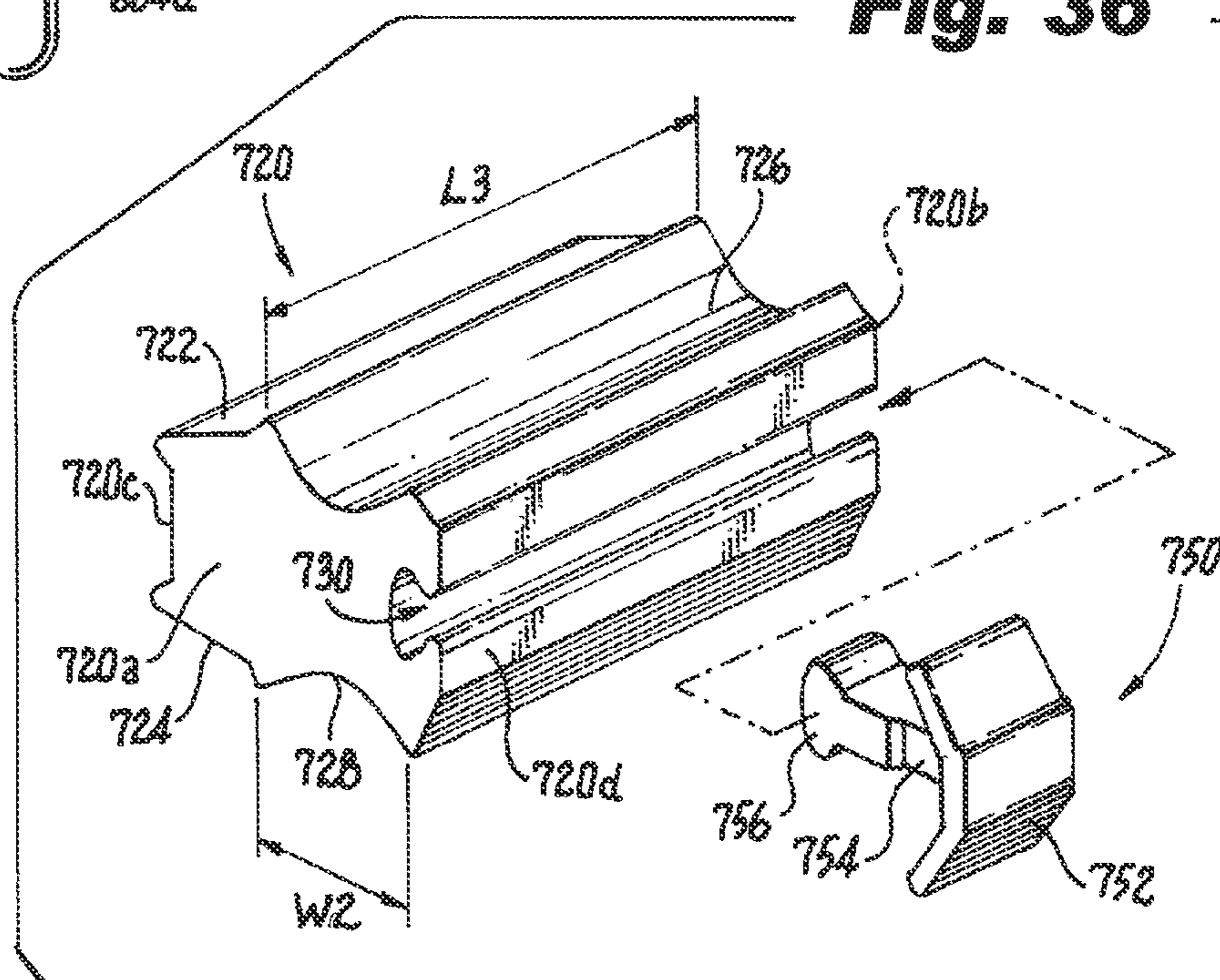


Fig. 36



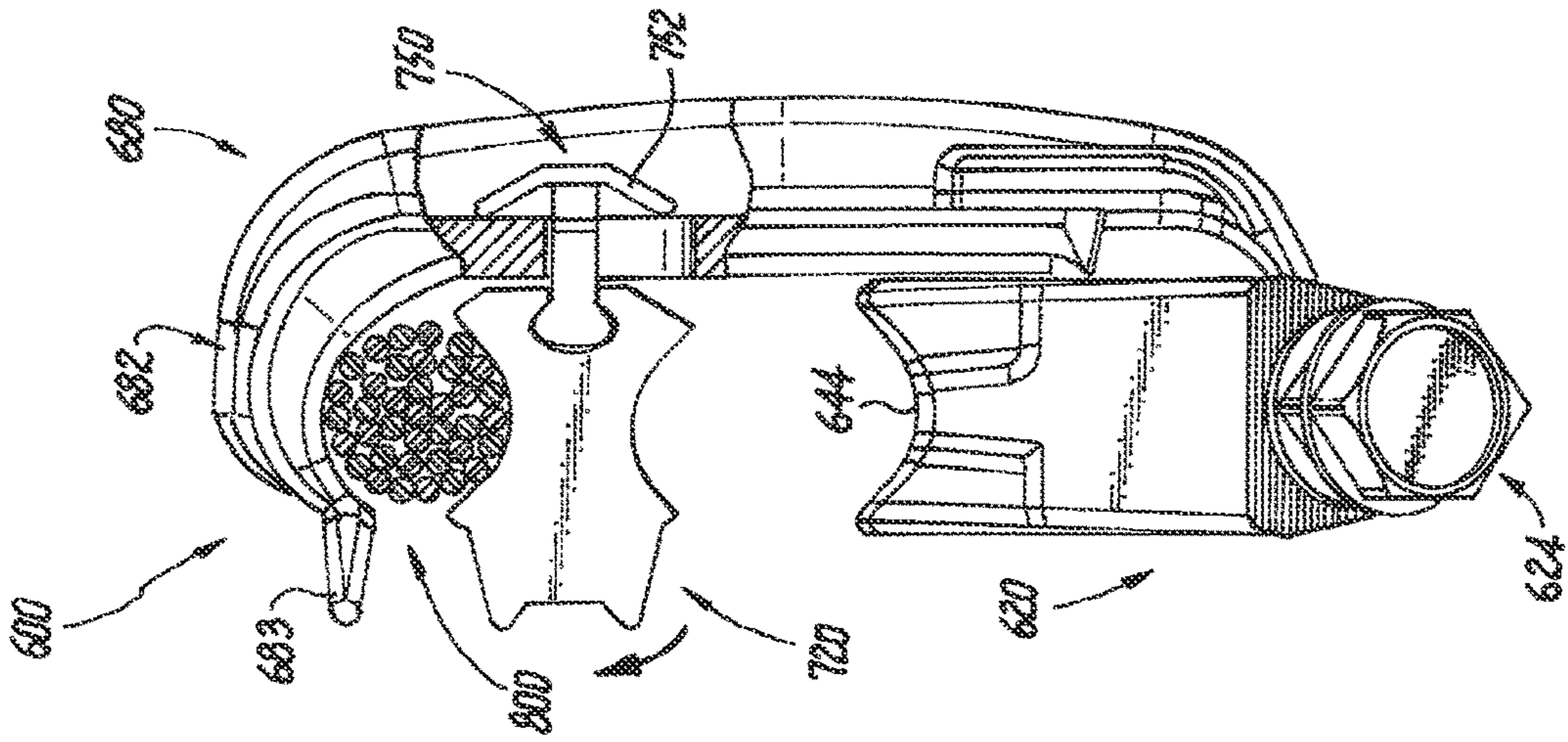


Fig. 37

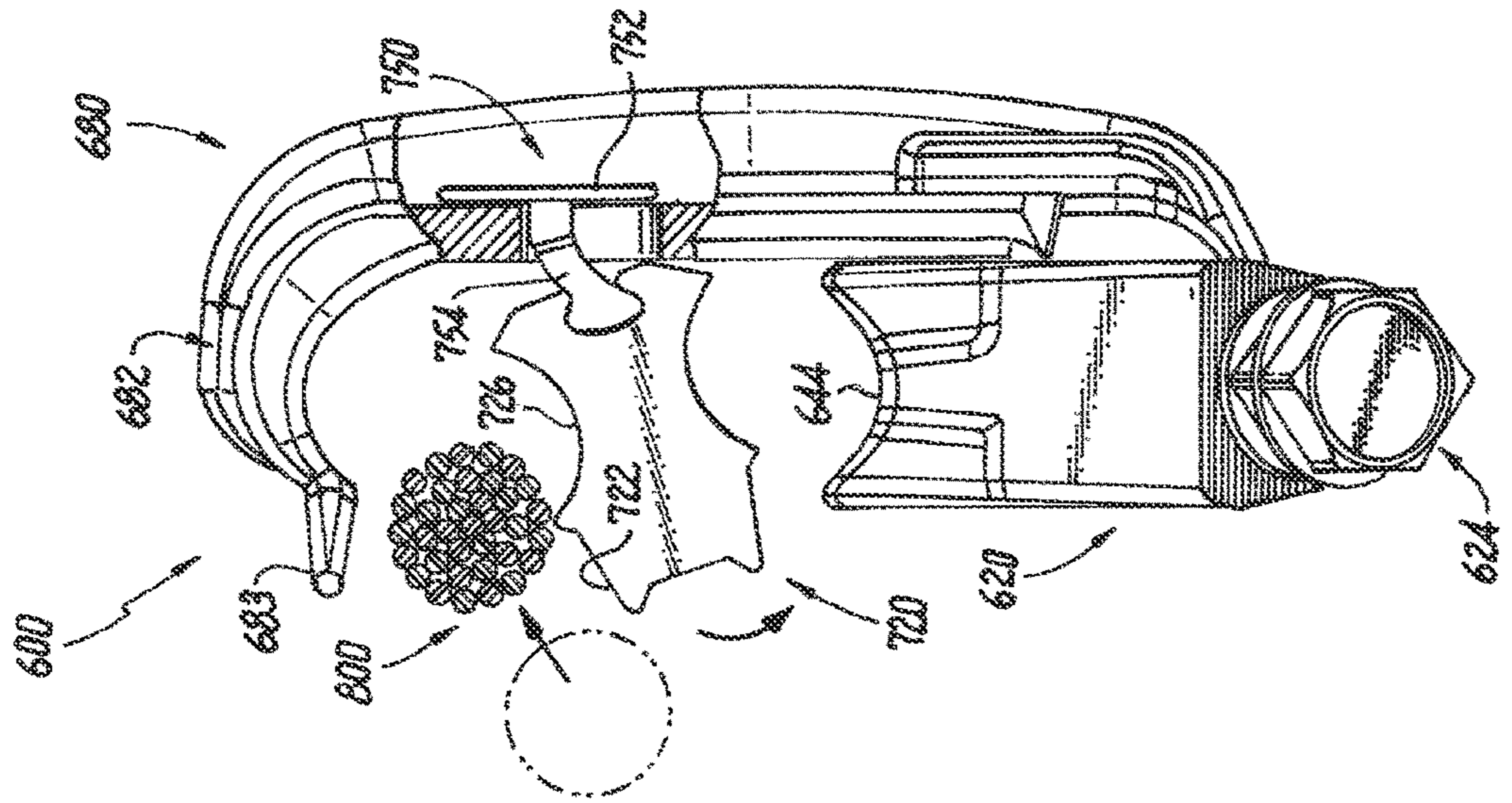


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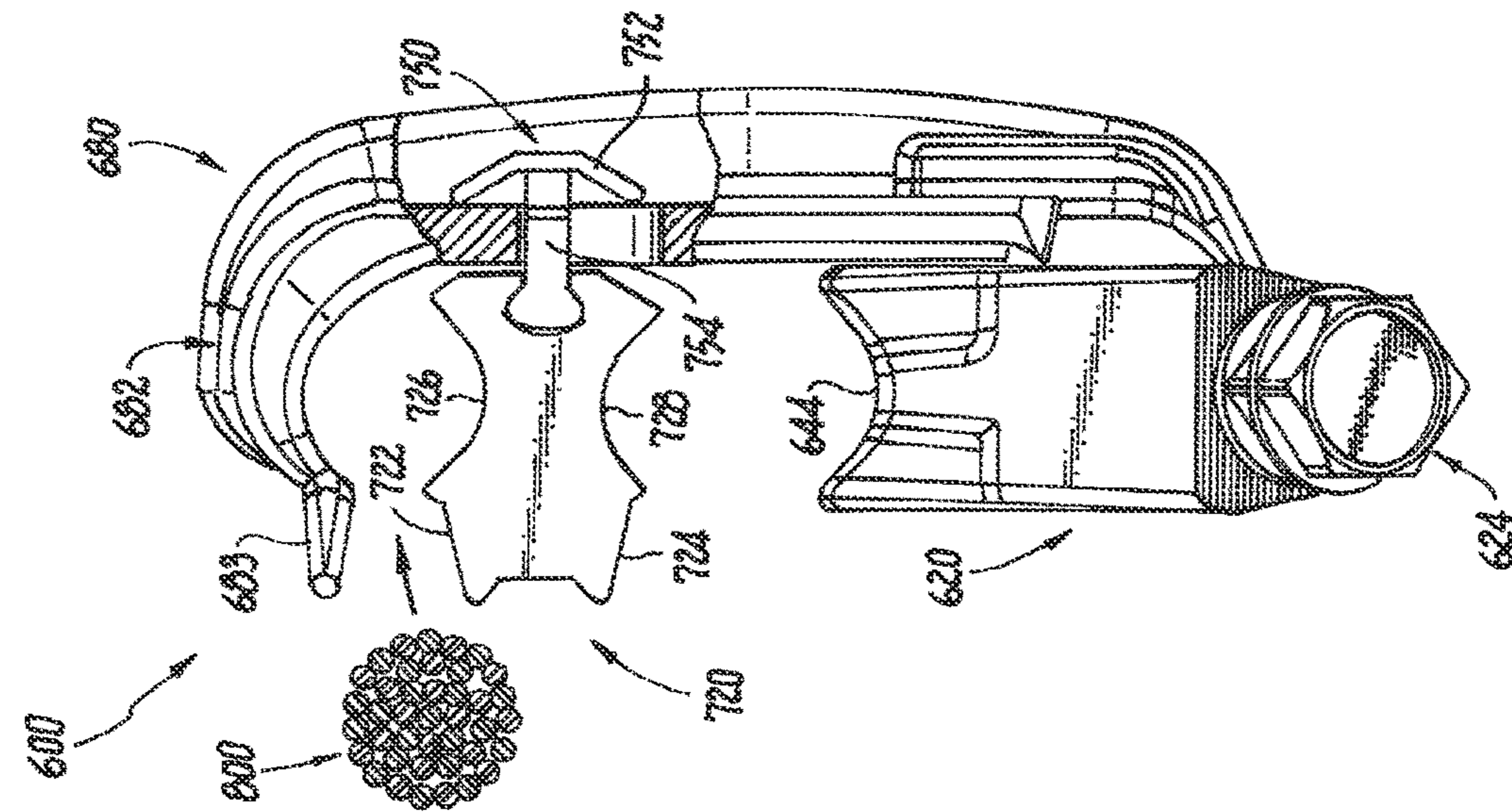


Fig. 39

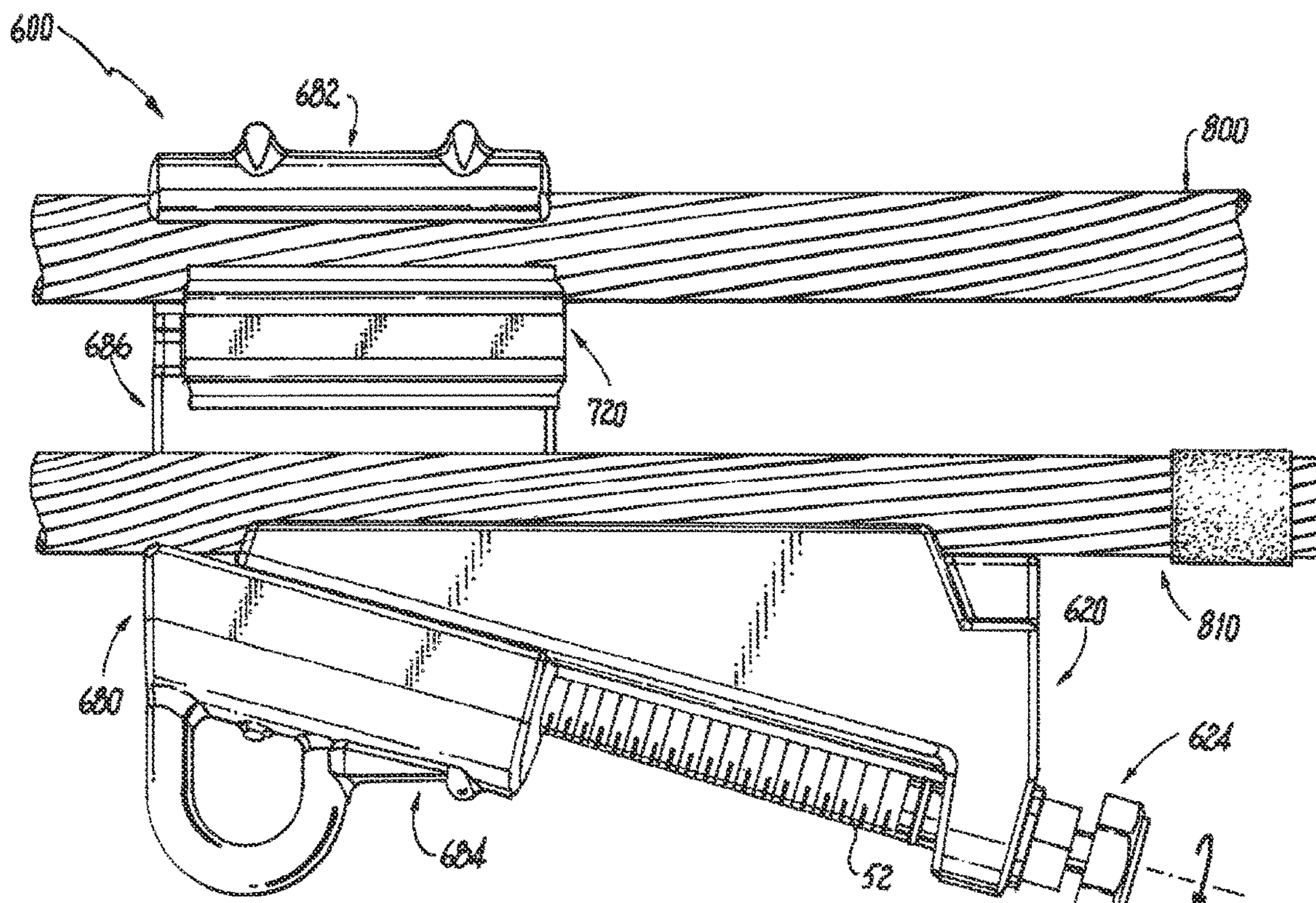


Fig. 40

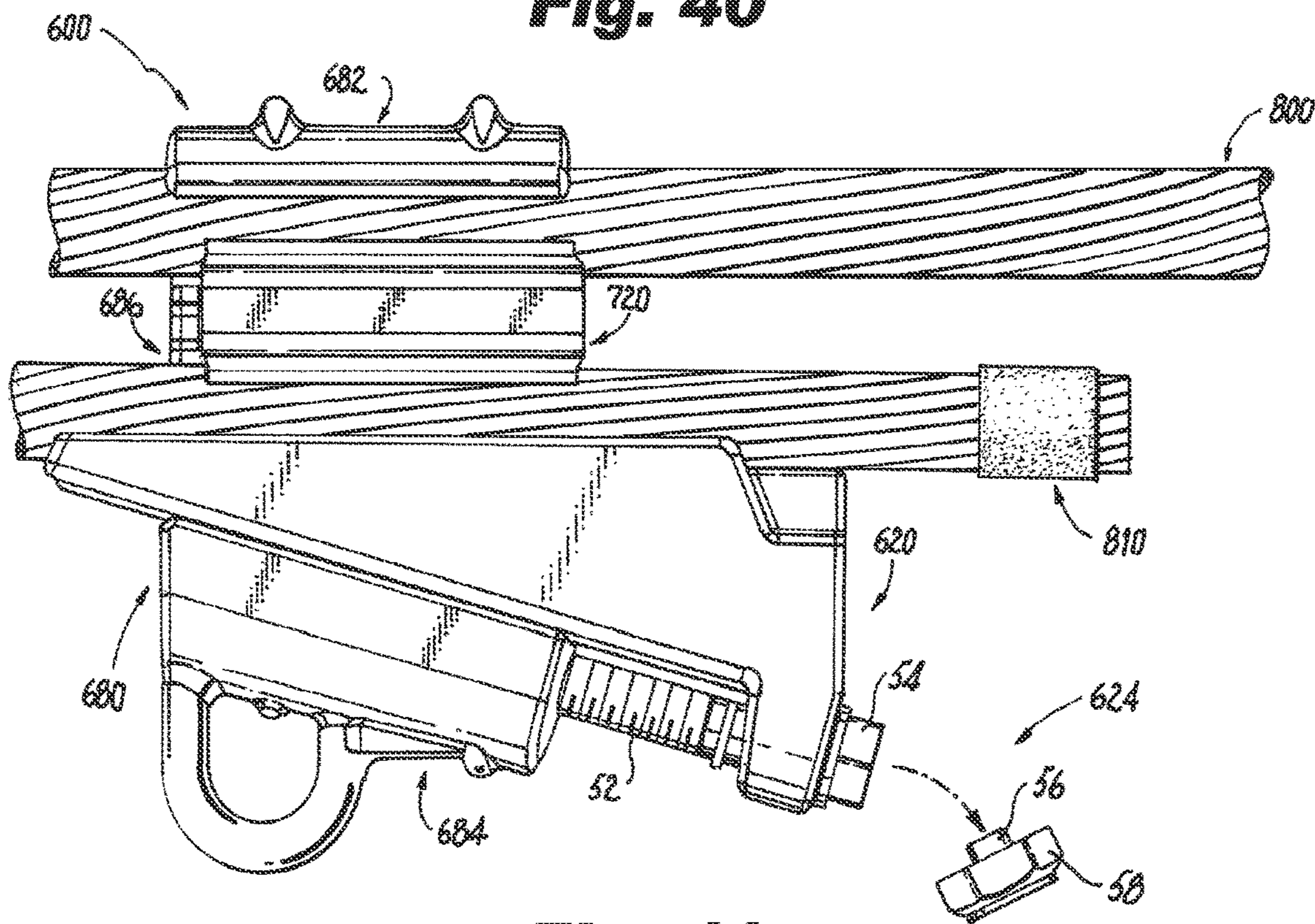


Fig. 41

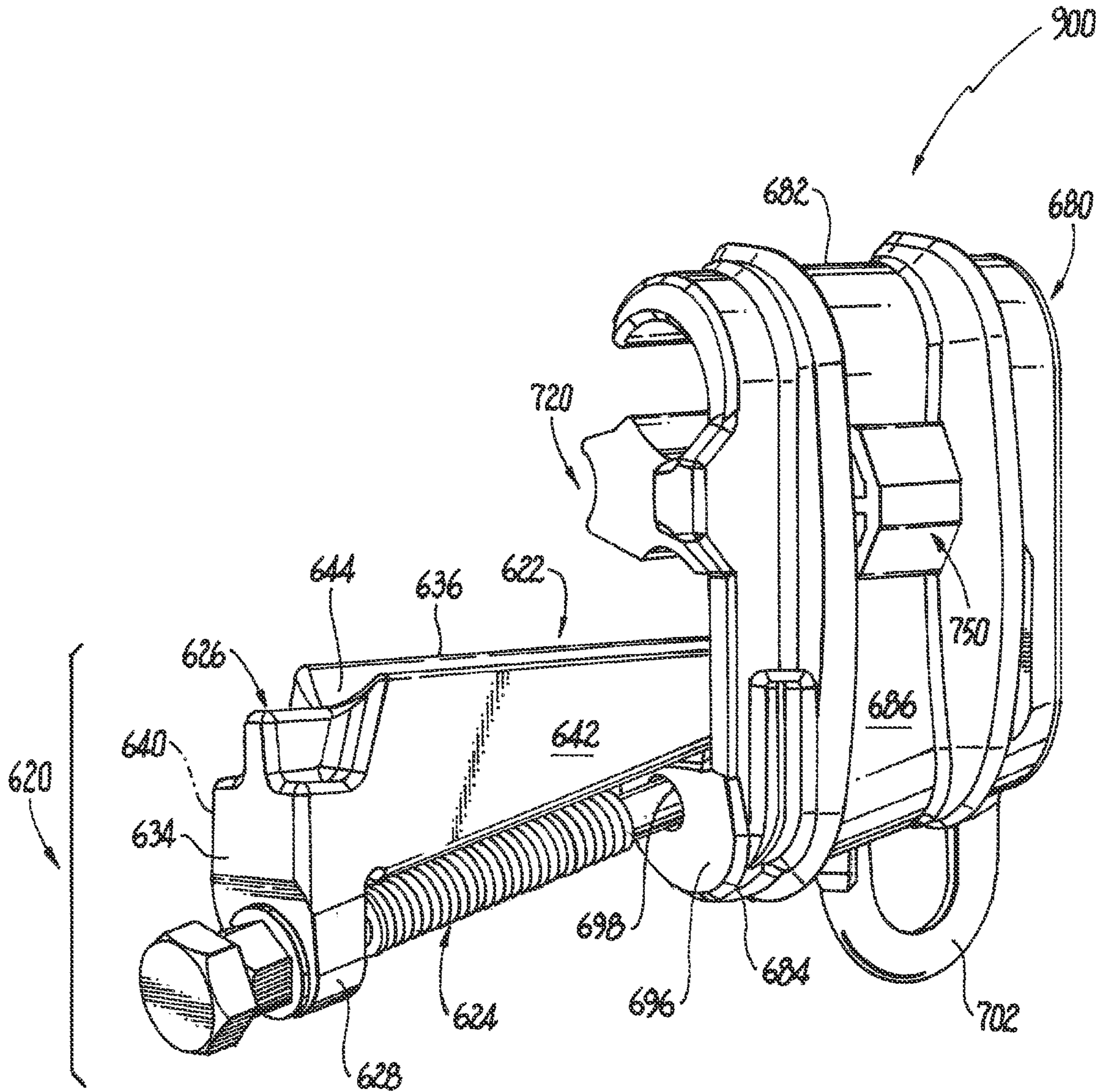


Fig. 42

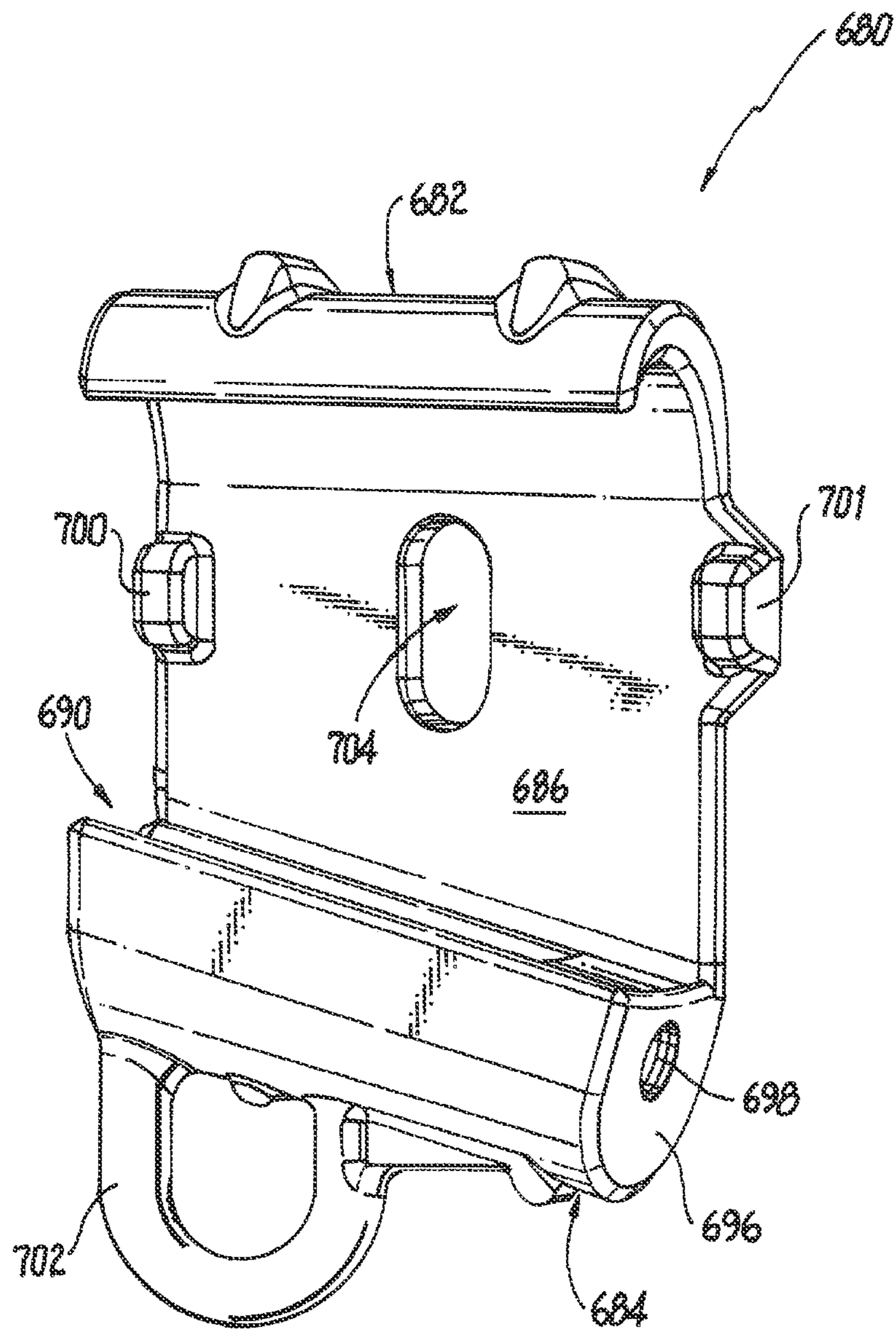


Fig. 43

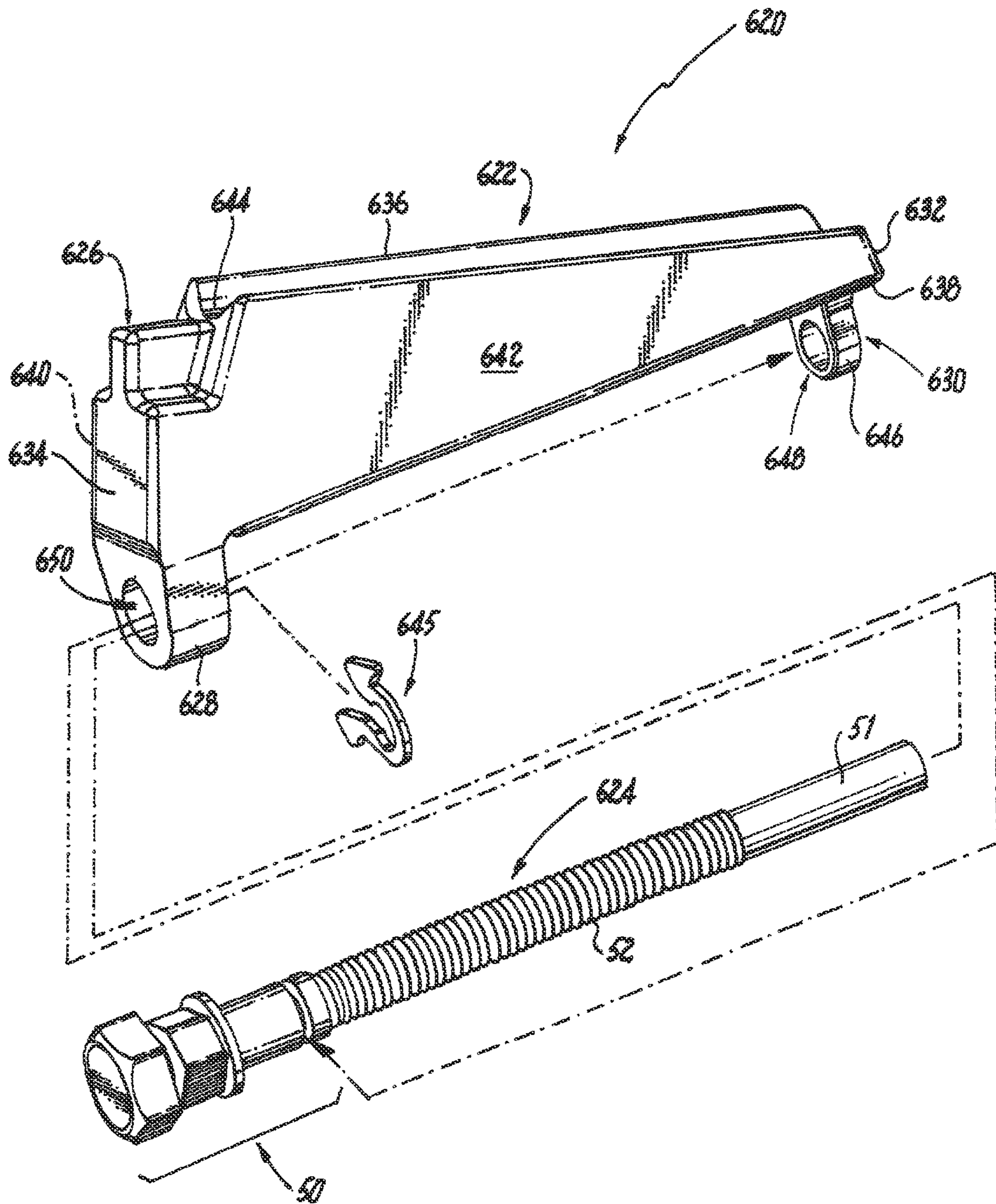


Fig. 44

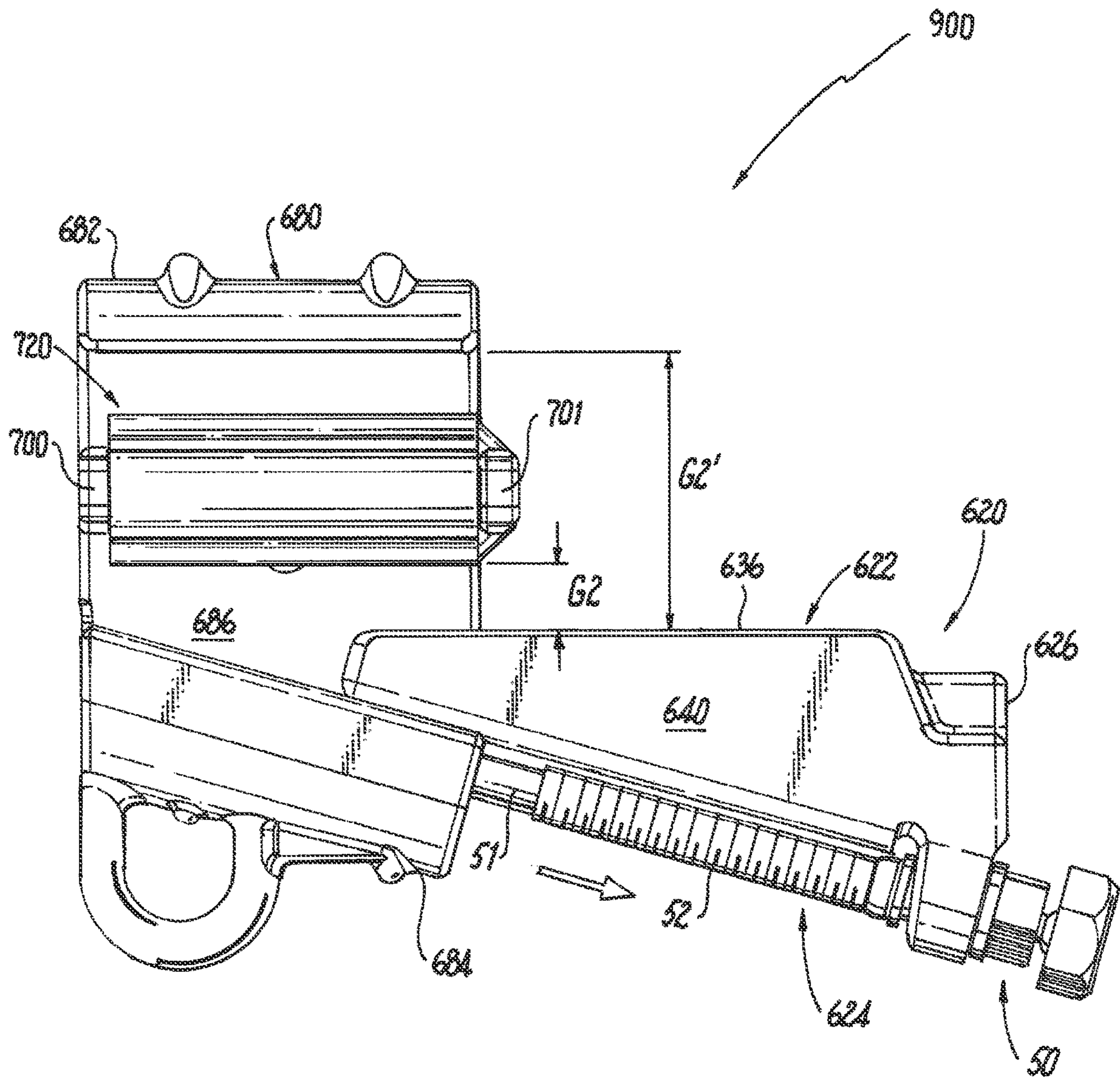


Fig. 46

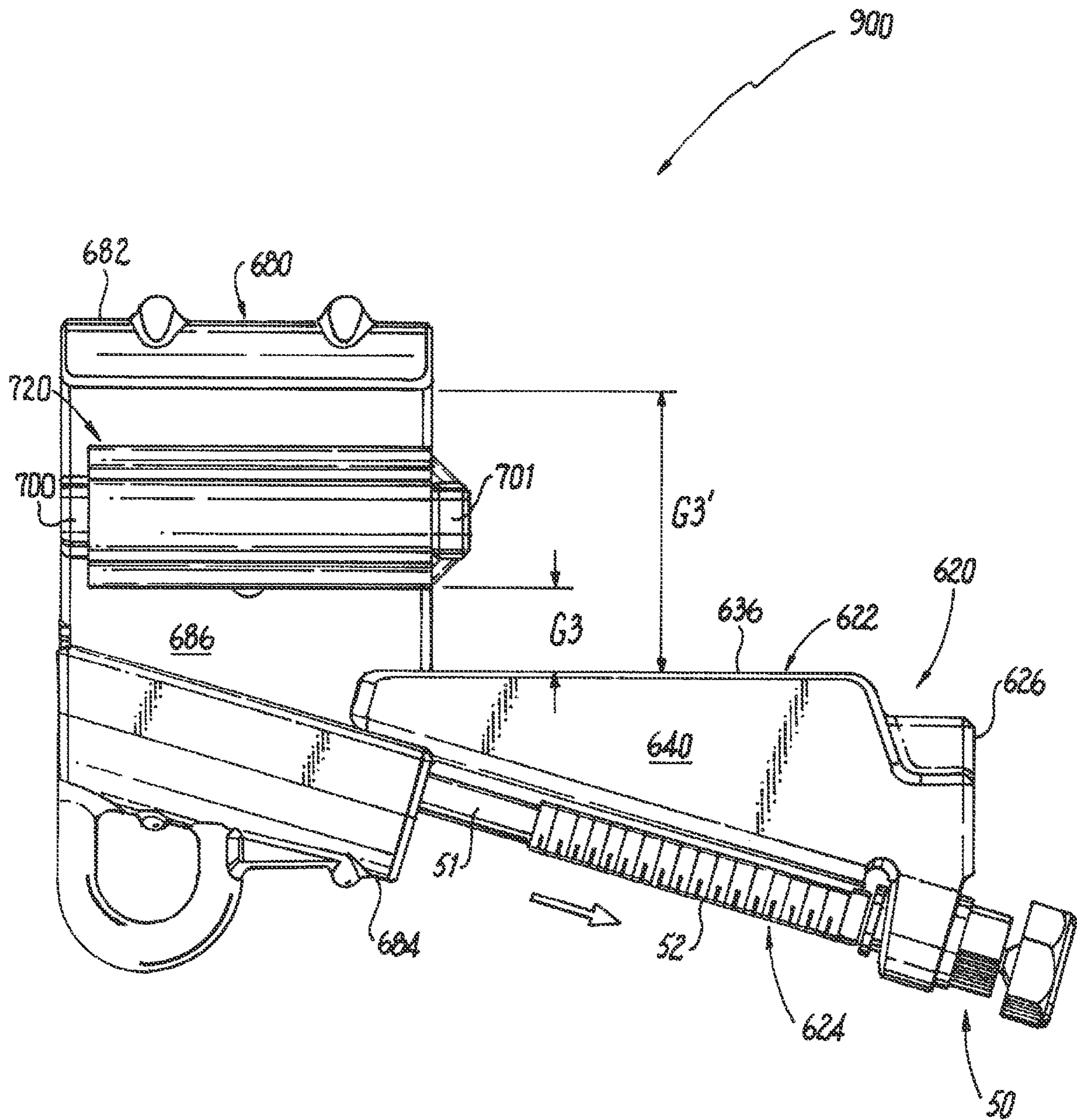


Fig. 47

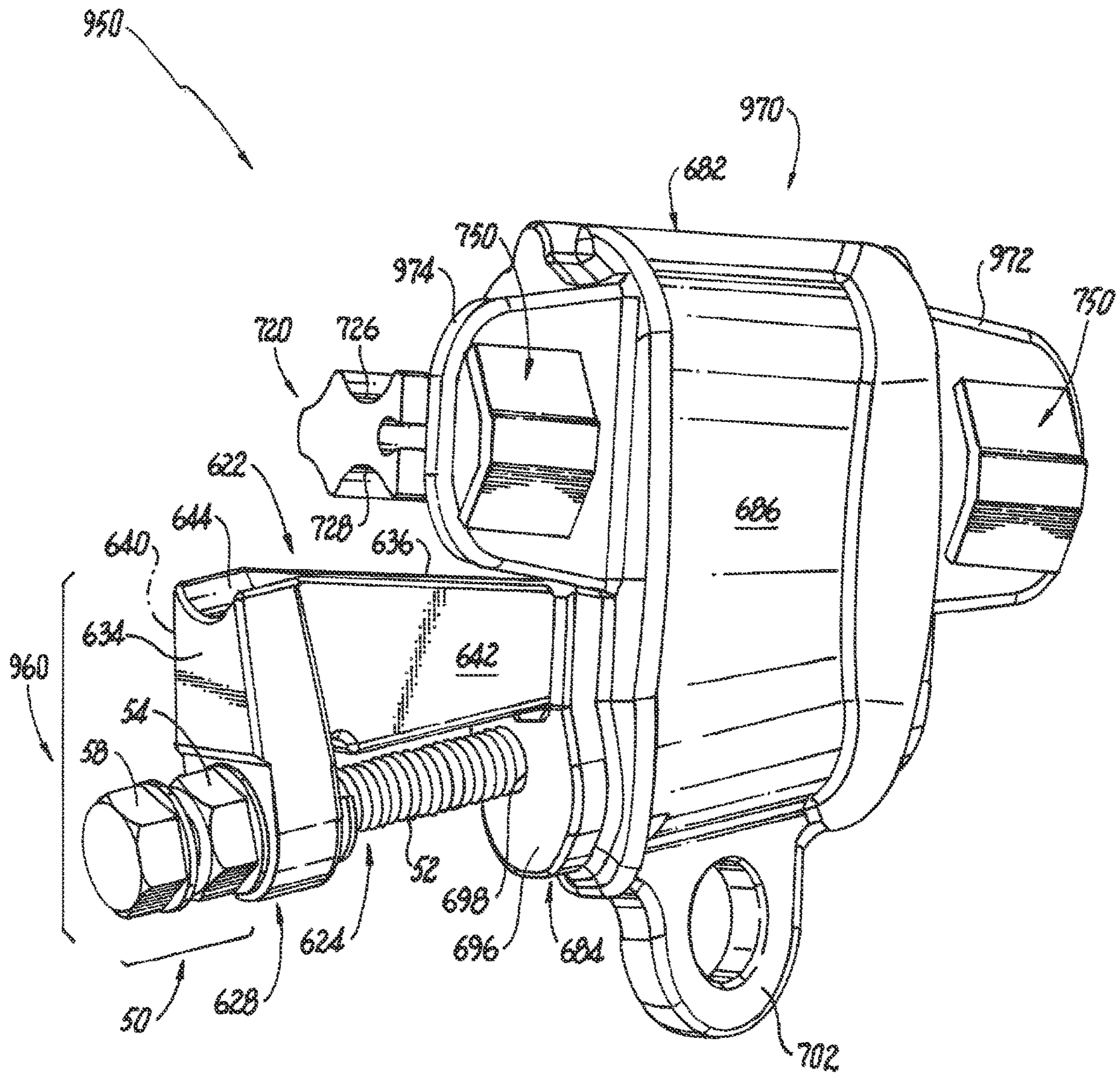


Fig. 48

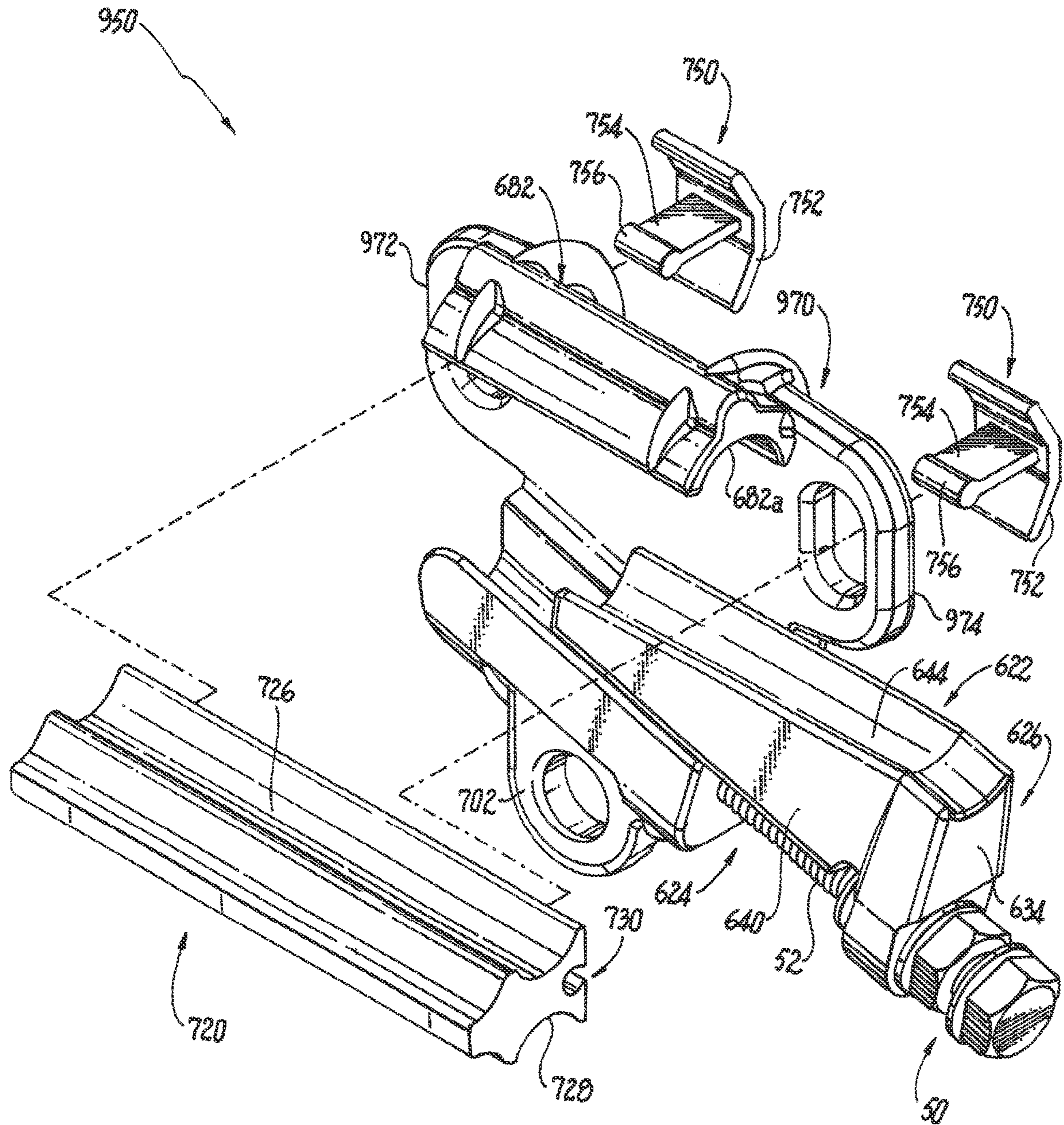


Fig. 49

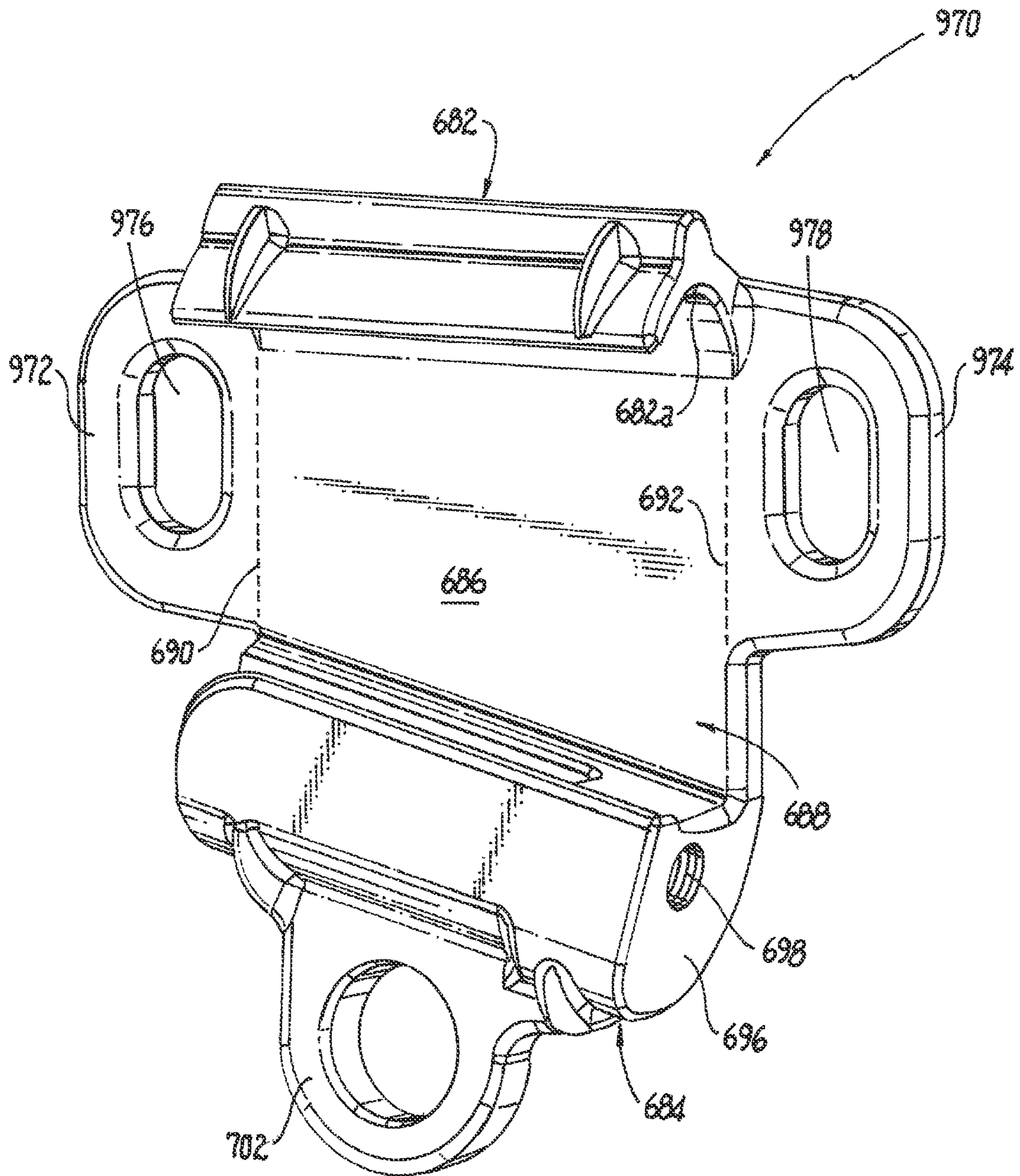


Fig. 50

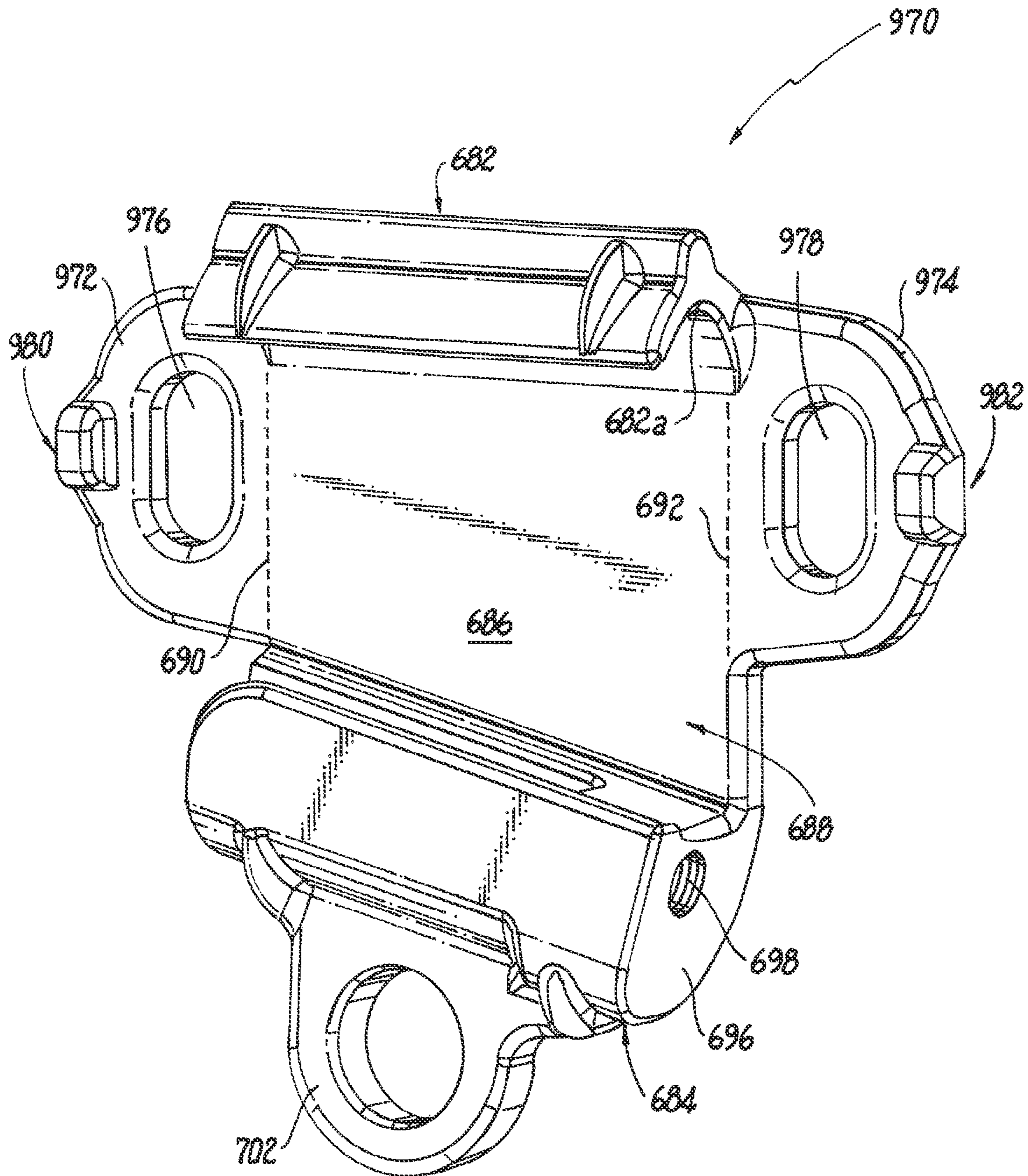


Fig. 51

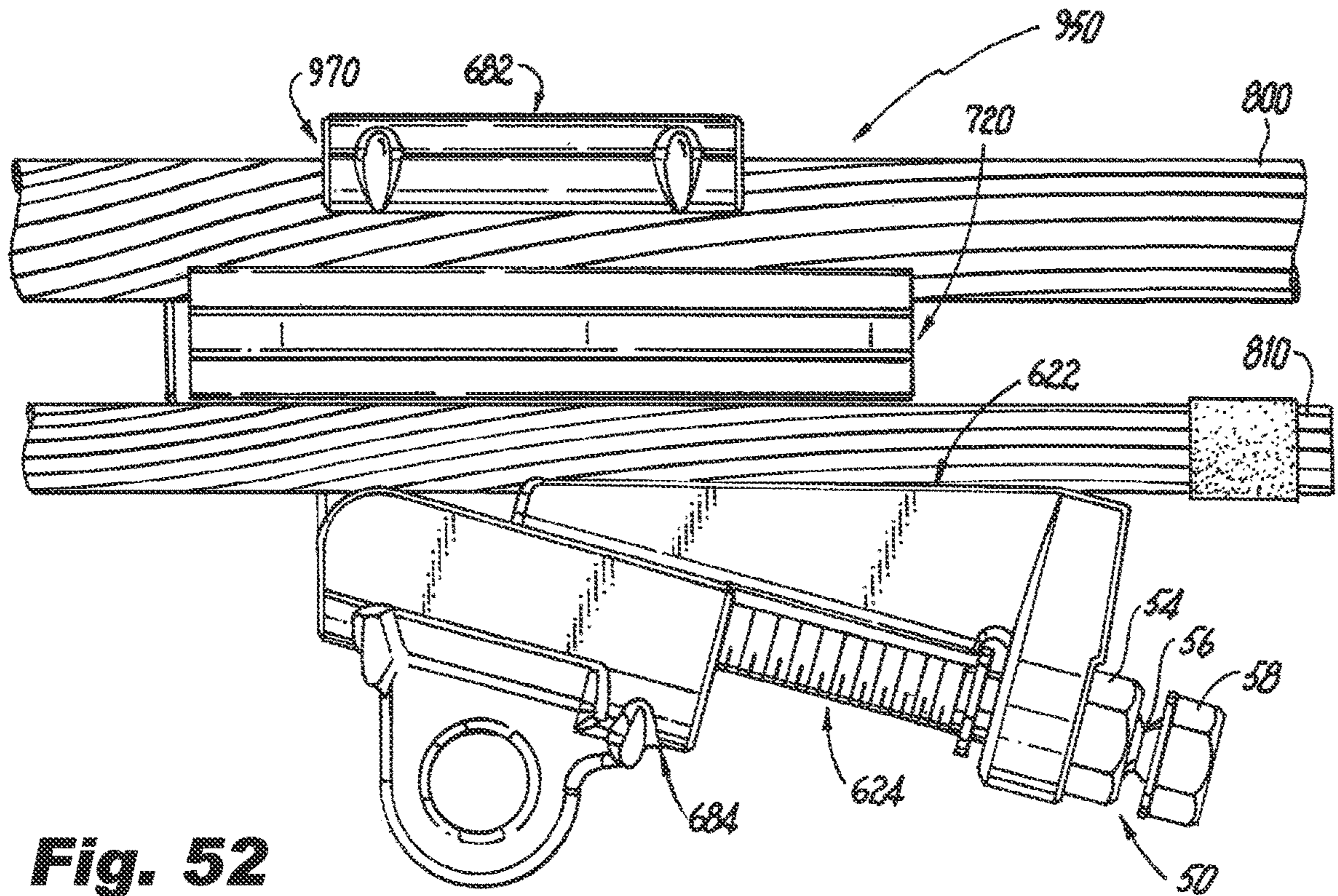


Fig. 52

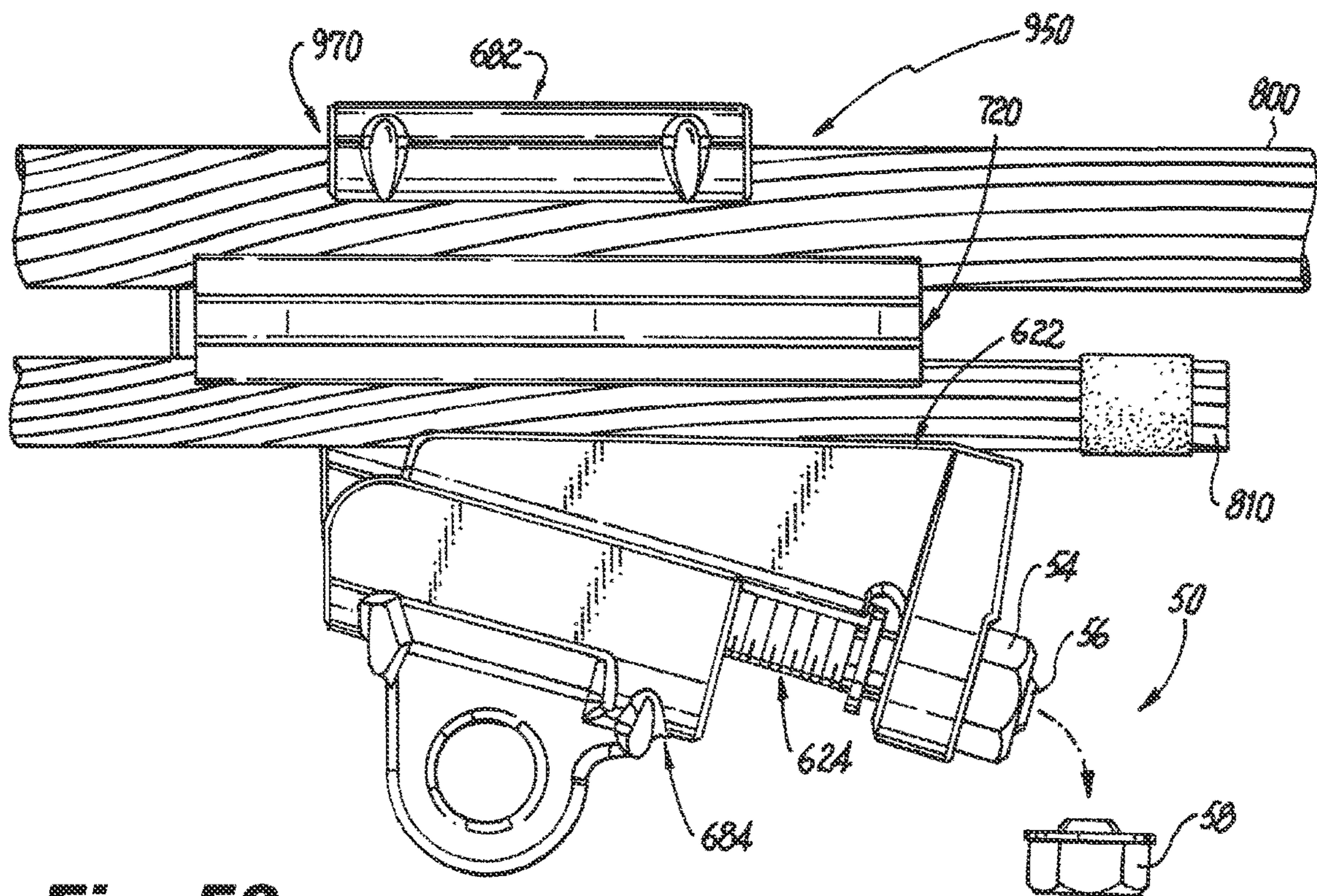


Fig. 53

CONNECTOR WITH CAPTIVE INTERFACE**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present disclosure is a continuation of co-pending U.S. application Ser. No. 17/178,130 filed Feb. 17, 2021, which is based on and claims benefit from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 62/977,656 filed on Feb. 17, 2020 entitled "Connector with Captive Interface" and from U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 63/115,529 filed on Nov. 18, 2020 entitled "Connector with Captive Interface" the contents of each are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference.

BACKGROUND**Field**

The present disclosure relates generally to electrical connectors. More particularly, the present disclosure relates to wedge type electrical connectors adapted to electrically and mechanically interconnect main conductors and tap conductors.

Description of the Related Art

Wedge type electrical connector assemblies are known in the art. Electrical connectors may be adapted to electrically and mechanically connect conductors within a transmission or distribution circuit. For example, a typical electrical connector may be used to connect a main conductor to a tap conductor. An electrical connector adapted to connect a main conductor or a tap conductor to another conductor may be referred to as a tap connector. Wedge type tap connectors typically include a C-shaped body having a curved top wall adapted to fit over a main conductor. A bolt-operated wedge is carried by the bottom of the C-shaped body and may include an elongated recess in the top for supporting the tap conductor. A conductor interface has a handle thereon which allows the interface to be placed within the C-shaped connector body between the conductors. A bolt positively moves the wedge both in and out of the C-shaped body so that the clamping action of the connector can be tightened or loosened as desired.

However, the conductor interface is a separate component of such wedge type electrical connector assemblies which requires additional steps and care be taken in order to install the wedge type electrical connector assemblies.

SUMMARY

The present disclosure provides exemplary embodiments of wedge type electrical connector assemblies adapted to electrically and mechanically connect conductors within transmission and/or distribution circuits. In an exemplary embodiment, the wedge type electrical connector assembly includes a frame, an interface and a wedge assembly. The frame has a conductor contact wall, a wedge support wall, a rear wall and a mounting member. The rear wall is between the conductor contact wall and the wedge support wall. The conductor contact wall, wedge support wall and rear wall form a wedge receiving channel. The interface is movably coupled to the frame by a connecting member so that the interface is flexible relative to the frame. The wedge assembly has a wedge and a fastener. The wedge has a body shaped to fit within the wedge receiving channel of the frame

and a fastener holder extending from a side wall of the body. The fastener holder is aligned with the mounting member so that the fastener can pass through the fastener holder into engagement with the mounting member.

5 In another exemplary embodiment, the wedge type electrical power connector assembly includes a frame, an interface and a wedge assembly. The frame has a conductor contact wall, a wedge support wall, a rear wall and a mounting member. The rear wall is between the conductor contact wall and the wedge support wall. The conductor contact wall, wedge support wall and rear wall form a wedge receiving channel. The interface is movably coupled to the frame by at least one connecting member. The at least one connecting member includes a flexible member having a base, a leg having one end attached to the base and a second end positioned away from the base. The second end of the leg has an interface coupling member attached thereto configured to attached to the interface. The flexible member is preferably an elastomeric member. The wedge assembly has a wedge and a fastener. The wedge has a body shaped to fit within the wedge receiving channel of the frame and a fastener holder extending from the body. The fastener holder is aligned with the mounting member so that the fastener can pass through the fastener holder into engagement with the mounting member. The fastener is used to move the wedge between an open position and a clamping position.

In another exemplary embodiment, the wedge type electrical power connector assembly includes a frame, an interface and a wedge assembly. The frame has a conductor contact wall, a wedge support wall, a rear wall and a mounting member. The rear wall is between the conductor contact wall and the wedge support wall and includes at least one opening. The conductor contact wall, wedge support wall and rear wall form a wedge receiving channel. The interface is positioned within the wedge receiving channel and coupled to the frame by at least one flexible member. The at least one flexible member is preferably flexible an elastomeric member that includes a base, a leg having one end attached to the base and a second end positioned away from the base. The second end of the leg has an interface coupling member attached thereto that is configured to pass through the at least one opening in the rear wall. The wedge assembly has a wedge and a fastener. The wedge has a wedge-shaped body that fits within the wedge receiving channel of the frame and a fastener holder extending from the body. The body of the wedge has a contact surface facing the conductor contact wall of the frame. The fastener holder is aligned with the mounting member so that the fastener can pass through the fastener holder into engagement with the mounting member. The fastener moves the wedge between an open position and a clamping position.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete appreciation of the present disclosure and many of the attendant advantages thereof will be readily obtained as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a wedge type electrical cable connector assembly according to the present disclosure, illustrating a frame, a wedge assembly and a conductor interface of the cable connector assembly, with the cable connector assembly connected to a main conductor and a tap conductor;

FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 1 without the tap conductor;

FIG. 3 is a rear side elevation view of the frame and conductor interface of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 1, illustrating multiple slots in the frame and multiple flex connecting members mating the conductor interface to the frame;

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of a first end of the frame and conductor interface of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 3, illustrating the multiple slots in the frame and the multiple flex connecting members positioned to mate the conductor interface to the frame;

FIG. 5 is a front elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly similar to FIG. 1, illustrating the main and tap conductors inserted into the cable connector assembly, and the wedge assembly pushing the tap conductor and conductor interface toward the main conductor;

FIG. 6 is a front elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly similar to FIG. 5, illustrating the main and tap conductors secured to the cable connector assembly and a shear fastener sheared from the wedge assembly after the main and tap conductors are secured to the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of another exemplary embodiment of the frame and conductor interface of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly according to the present disclosure, illustrating a single slot in a frame of the cable connector assembly and a flex connecting member extending through the slot in the frame and mating with the conductor interface;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of another exemplary embodiment of the frame and conductor interface of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly according to the present disclosure, illustrating a T-shaped slot in a frame of the cable connector assembly and a flex connecting member extending through the slot in the frame and mating with the conductor interface;

FIG. 9 is a first end perspective view of another exemplary embodiment of a wedge type electrical cable connector assembly according to the present disclosure, illustrating a frame, a wedge assembly and a conductor interface of the cable connector assembly, and illustrating the main and tap conductors secured to the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 10 is a second end perspective view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 9;

FIG. 11 is a front elevation view of the frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 9, illustrating multiple slots in the frame;

FIG. 12 is the first end elevation view of the frame and interface of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 9, illustrating the conductor interface mated with the frame using the flex connecting member;

FIG. 13 is an exploded perspective view of the conductor interface of FIG. 12, illustrating a flex connecting member of FIG. 12 positioned to be inserted within each mounting aperture in the conductor interface;

FIG. 14 is the second end elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 10, illustrating a main conductor positioned for insertion into the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 15 is the second end elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 14, illustrating the main conductor being inserted into the cable connector assembly with the conductor interface flexing to

permit the main conductor to pass into contact with a conductor contact wall of the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 16 is the second end elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 15, illustrating the main conductor contacting the conductor contact wall and the conductor interface of the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 17 is a front elevation view of the frame and conductor interface of FIG. 16, illustrating a main conductor secured to the cable connector assembly, and the wedge assembly positioned to receive a tap conductor;

FIG. 18 is a front elevation view of the frame and conductor interface of FIG. 17, illustrating the main conductor secured to the cable connector assembly and the tap conductor secured to the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 19 is a first end perspective view of another exemplary embodiment of a wedge type electrical cable connector assembly according to the present disclosure, illustrating a frame, a wedge assembly and a conductor interface of the cable connector assembly, a main conductor and tap conductor secured to the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 20 is a second end perspective view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 19, illustrating a frame, a wedge assembly and a conductor interface of the cable connector assembly, with the conductor interface flexing to permit a main conductor to be secured to the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 21 is an enlarged perspective view of a portion of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 20, illustrating a retaining ring used to secure a fastener to the wedge assembly;

FIG. 21a is an enlarged perspective view of a portion of the fastener used to tighten the wedge of the wedge assembly to the frame, illustrating a triple-lead threaded portion of the fastener;

FIG. 21b is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a mounting member of the frame of FIG. 21, illustrating triple-lead threads in a threaded bore of the mounting member;

FIG. 22 is a front elevation view of the frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 19, illustrating multiple slots in the frame;

FIG. 23 is an exploded perspective view of a second end of the frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 20, illustrating a conductor interface and flex connecting members positioned for mating the conductor interface with the frame by a slide in operation;

FIG. 24 is the first end perspective view, in partial cut away, of the frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 20, illustrating the conductor interface mated with the frame using the flex connecting members;

FIG. 25 is an exploded rear perspective view of the conductor interface and flex connecting members of FIG. 24, illustrating a channel in the conductor interface for receiving an interface coupling member of the flex connecting members;

FIG. 26 is the second end elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 19, illustrating a main conductor positioned for insertion into the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 27 is the second end elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 24, illustrating the main conductor being inserted into the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 28 is the second end elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 25, illus-

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trating the main conductor contacting the conductor contact wall and the conductor interface of the cable connector assembly.

FIG. 29 is the front elevation view of the frame, conductor interface and flex connecting member of FIG. 19, illustrating a main conductor secured to the cable connector assembly, and the wedge assembly positioned to receive a tap conductor;

FIG. 30 is a front elevation view of the frame and conductor interface of FIG. 29, illustrating the main conductor secured to the cable connector assembly and the tap conductor secured to the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 31 is a second end perspective view of another exemplary embodiment of a wedge type electrical cable connector assembly according to the present disclosure, illustrating a frame, a wedge assembly and a conductor interface of the cable connector assembly, with the conductor interface flexing to permit a main conductor to be secured to the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 32 is an exploded side perspective view of the wedge assembly of FIG. 31, illustrating a fastener operatively coupled to a wedge;

FIG. 33 is a front elevation view of the frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 31, illustrating a single slot in the frame;

FIG. 34 is an exploded perspective view of a second end of the frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 31, illustrating the conductor interface and flex connecting member positioned for mating the conductor interface with the frame by a slide in operation;

FIG. 35 is the second end elevation view of the frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 31 in partial cut away, illustrating the conductor interface mated with the frame using the flex connecting member;

FIG. 36 is an exploded rear perspective view of the conductor interface and flex connecting member of FIG. 35, illustrating a channel in the conductor interface for receiving the flex connecting member;

FIG. 37 is the second end elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 31, illustrating a main conductor positioned for insertion into the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 38 is the second end elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 37, illustrating the main conductor being inserted into the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 39 is the second end elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 38, illustrating the main conductor contacting the conductor contact wall and the conductor interface of the cable connector assembly.

FIG. 40 is the front elevation view of the frame, conductor interface and flex connecting members of FIG. 31, illustrating a main conductor secured to the cable connector assembly and the wedge assembly positioned to receive a tap conductor;

FIG. 41 is a front elevation view of the frame and conductor interface of FIG. 40, illustrating the main conductor secured to the cable connector assembly and the tap conductor secured to the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 42 is a rear perspective view of another exemplary embodiment of a wedge type electrical cable connector assembly according to the present disclosure, illustrating a frame, a wedge assembly and a conductor interface of the cable connector assembly;

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FIG. 43 is a front perspective view of the frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 42, illustrating two interface stop members on the frame;

FIG. 44 is an exploded side perspective view of the wedge assembly of FIG. 42, illustrating a fastener with an elongated unthreaded portion operatively coupled to a wedge;

FIG. 45 is a front elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 42, illustrating threading of the fastener in a threaded bore of the mounting member of the frame;

FIG. 46 is a front elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly similar to FIG. 45, illustrating the unthreaded portion of the fastener extending from the threaded bore of the mounting member;

FIG. 47 is a front elevation view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly similar to FIG. 46, illustrating the unthreaded portion of the fastener extending further from the threaded bore of the mounting member;

FIG. 48 is a rear perspective view of another exemplary embodiment of a wedge type electrical cable connector assembly according to the present disclosure, illustrating a frame with ears, a wedge assembly and a conductor interface of the cable connector assembly;

FIG. 49 is an exploded front perspective view of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 48;

FIG. 50 is a front perspective view of the frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 48, illustrating two ears extending from a rear wall of the frame;

FIG. 51 is a front perspective view of another exemplary embodiment of the frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector assembly of FIG. 48, illustrating two ears extending from a rear wall of the frame and an interface stop member on each ear;

FIG. 52 is the front elevation view of the frame, conductor interface and flex connecting members of FIG. 48, illustrating a main conductor secured to the cable connector assembly and the wedge assembly positioned to receive a tap conductor; and

FIG. 53 is a front elevation view of the frame and conductor interface of FIG. 52, illustrating the main conductor secured to the cable connector assembly and the tap conductor secured to the cable connector assembly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present disclosure provides exemplary embodiments of improved wedge type electrical cable connectors adapted to electrically and mechanically connect conductors within transmission or distribution circuits. The wedge type electrical cable connectors contemplated by the present disclosure include, but are not limited to, wedge type tap connectors. Wedge type tap connectors electrically and mechanically connect a main conductor to a tap conductor, as shown in FIG. 1. The wedge type electrical cable connectors according to the present disclosure flexibly mates a conductor interface with a frame of the wedge type electrical cable connector using one or more flex connecting members to facilitate easier installation of the wedge type electrical cable connector using extendable reach tools. For ease of description, the wedge type electrical cable connectors contemplated by the present disclosure may also be referred to herein as the “connectors” in the plural and the “connector” in the singular. The conductor interfaces contemplated by the present disclosure may also be referred to herein as the “interfaces” in the plural and the “interface” in the singular. The flex connecting members contemplated by the present disclosure may also be referred to herein as the “connecting

members” in the plural and the “connecting member” in the singular. The main conductors referenced herein include, for example, transmission line conductors, and the tap conductors referenced herein include, for example, branch conductors. For general reference purposes, a main conductor supplies power from either a transmission circuit or a distribution circuit, and a tap conductor distributes power to a distribution circuit or a load.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 4, an exemplary embodiment of a connector 10 according to the present disclosure is shown electrically and mechanically connecting a main conductor 800 to a tap conductor 810. The connector 10 includes a wedge assembly 20, a frame 80, an interface 120 and one or more connecting members 150, seen in FIGS. 4, 7 and 8. The wedge assembly 20 is operatively coupled to or interconnected with the frame 80 so that the wedge assembly 20 can slide or glide along the frame to clamp a main conductor 800 to a tap conductor 810 so that the main conductor 800 and tap conductor 810 are electrically and mechanically connected, as will be described below. The wedge assembly 20, frame 80 and interface 120 are made of an electrically conductive material that has sufficient rigidity to withstand the forces applied by the wedge assembly 20 against the frame 80 when mechanically connecting the main conductor 800 to a tap conductor 810. Non-limiting examples of such electrically conductive and rigid materials include aluminum, aluminum alloys, stainless steel, galvanized steel, copper and copper/brass alloys. The one or more connecting members 150 may also be made of an electrically conductive material or a non-conductive material. Non-limiting examples of such electrically conductive materials include aluminum, aluminum alloys, stainless steel, galvanized steel, copper and copper/brass alloys described above. Non-limiting examples of such non-conductive materials include plastic materials and elastomeric materials. For example, the one or more connecting members 150 may be made of Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM), Thermoplastic Elastomer (Rubber TPE) or Silicone.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, in the exemplary embodiment shown, the wedge assembly 20 includes a wedge 22 and a fastener 24. The wedge 22 includes a body 26 and a fastener holder 28. The body 26 has a front wall 30, a rear wall 32, a top wall 34, a bottom wall 36 and side walls 38 and 40. The wedge body 26 is shaped to fit within the frame 80. At least a portion of the top wall 34 includes a contact surface 44, and at least a portion of the bottom wall 36 is substantially flat. The contact surface 44 may be in the form of an elongated recess or groove as shown. The contact surface 44 is preferably configured to contact with a tap conductor 810 positioned in the frame 80. The fastener holder 28 extends from the body 26 and includes an aperture 46 configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener 24 such that the fastener 24 can rotate relative to the aperture 46. Preferably, the fastener holder 28 is positioned at or in proximity to the rear wall 32 of the body 26 and extends between the side walls 38 and 40 so that the aperture 46 of the fastener holder 28 is aligned with a bore 98 in the frame 80 when the wedge assembly 20 is coupled to the frame 80. However, the present disclosure contemplates that the fastener holder 28 can be positioned at any location on the body 26 so long as the aperture 46 of the fastener holder 28 aligns with the bore 98 in the frame 80 when the wedge assembly 20 is coupled to the frame 80.

Referring to FIGS. 2, 5 and 6, the fastener 24 may be any fastener suitable to releasably secure the wedge assembly 20 to the frame 80 as described herein. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the fastener 24 is an elongated bolt

having a head portion 50 followed by a threaded portion 52. The head portion 50 may be, for example, a breakaway head configuration where a portion of the head shears or breaks away from the head portion 50. In other embodiments, the head portion 50 may be a conventional hexagonal bolt head configuration. The head portion 50 shown is a breakaway head configuration. Generally, the breakaway head 50 includes a head nut 54, a shear stud 56 and a cap nut 58. It is noted that the head nut 54 may include a washer 54a or the washer may be a separate member. The head nut 54 may be a hexagonal shaped nut that is used when removing the fastener 24 from the frame 80. The shear stud 56 extends between the head nut 54 and the cap nut 58. The shear stud 56 may be a circular structure that may have a tapered cross section, where the narrow portion of the taper is attached to the head nut 54 and the wide portion of the taper is attached to the cap nut 58. The shear stud 56 is configured and dimensioned to shear at or above a threshold torque so that the cap nut 58 shears or breaks away from the head portion 50. The diameters of the narrow portion and wide portion of the shear stud 56 are determined by the desired predetermined torque at which the shear stud 56 is to shear. For example, if the predetermined torque is to be in the range of about 145 inch-lbs. to about 160 inch-lbs., the diameter for the narrow portion of the shear stud 56 may be in the range from about 0.2 inches to about 0.3 inches, and the shear stud 56 tapers outward from the narrow portion at an angle ranging from 5 degrees to about 30 degrees. The cap nut 58 may be a hexagonal shaped nut that is used when clamping the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810 to the connector 10 as described herein and that shears or breaks away when tightened sufficient to clamp the main conductor 800 and tap conductor 810 to the connector 10. A more detailed description of a shear type head portion is described in commonly owned U.S. Pat. No. 10,465,732 which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Referring to FIGS. 2-4, in the exemplary embodiment shown, the frame 80 is a C-shaped like body or member. The frame 80 has a conductor contact wall 82, a wedge support wall 84, and a rear wall 86 between the conductor contact wall 82 and the wedge support wall 84. Between the conductor contact wall 82, the wedge support wall 84 and the rear wall 86 is a wedge receiving channel 88. The wedge receiving channel 88 at a first end 90 of the frame 80 has a length “L1” and the wedge receiving channel 88 at a second end 92 of the frame 80 has a length “L2.” In the embodiment shown, the length “L1” is less than the length “L2” such that one or both of the conductor contact wall 82 and the wedge support wall 84 are tapered relative to a longitudinal axis “A” of the frame 80. In the embodiment shown, the wedge support wall 84 is at an angle “ α ” relative to a longitudinal axis “A” of the frame 80. The angle “ α ” may be in the range of about 5 degrees and about 25 degrees. In the embodiment shown, the conductor contact wall 82, the wedge support wall 84, the rear wall 86 and the wedge receiving channel 88 form the C-shaped like body or member. The frame 80 may also include a stop member 100, seen in FIG. 4, used to prevent longitudinal movement of the interface 120 along axis “A” when mated with the frame 80.

The conductor contact wall 82 has an inner surface 82a and an outer surface 82b. The inner surface 82a of the conductor contact wall 82 is shaped, e.g., arcuate shaped, to form a conductor groove that is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around a main conductor 800. The wedge support wall 84 is configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener 24 and to provide a platform on which the bottom wall 36 of the wedge body 22 can slide

along. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the wedge support wall **84** has an inner surface **84a** and an outer surface **84b**. The inner surface **84a** of the wedge support wall **84** is shaped, e.g., a U-shape like structure, to form a channel **94** that is configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener **24**. The wedge support wall **84** of the frame **80** includes a mounting member or tab **96**. The mounting member **96** is a substantially solid member having an internally threaded bore **98** that passes through the mounting member. The threaded bore **98** is configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener **24**. The mounting member **96** may be positioned at any point along the channel **94** of the wedge support wall **84**. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the mounting member **96** is positioned in close proximity to the second end **92** of the frame **80**. The mounting member **96** may be integrally or monolithically formed into the wedge support wall **84** or the mounting member **96** may be secured to the wedge support wall **84** using welds, mechanical fasteners or adhesives. The wedge support wall **84** may also include an eyelet **102** used for connecting an extendable reach tool (not shown) to the connector **10**.

The rear wall **86** of the frame **80** is a substantially flat wall having one or more elongated opening **104**, e.g., slots, through which a connecting member **150** may pass to mate the interface **120** to the frame **80**. In the exemplary embodiment of FIGS. 3 and 4 there are two elongated openings **104**. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 7 there is a single elongated opening **104**, and in the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 8 there is a single T-shaped opening **104** having a cross-leg **104a** and a long leg **104b**.

Referring again to FIGS. 2 and 4, the interface **120** is an elongated solid or hollow body having a predefined length "L3" and a width "W2." In the exemplary embodiment shown, the interface **120** has a length "L3" that is substantially the same as a width "W" of the frame **80**. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the interface **120** is a rectangular body having first and second ends **120a** and **120b**, and first and second side walls **120c** and **120d**. A contact surface **122** is formed in an upper surface of the interface **120**, and a contact surface **124** is formed in a lower surface of the interface. The contact surface **122** is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around a main conductor **800**. The contact surface **124** is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around a tap conductor **810**. As shown in FIG. 1, when the wedge body **26** is positioned within the frame **80** and the interface **120** is positioned between a main conductor **800** and a tap conductor **810**, the contact surface **122** contacts a lower surface of the main conductor **800** and the contact surface **124** contacts an upper surface of the tap conductor **810**. It is noted that the main conductor **800** and tap conductor **810**, shown in FIG. 1, have substantially the same outer diameter. Accordingly, the contact surface **122** and **124** formed in the upper and lower surfaces of the interface **120** have substantially the same configuration. However, in some instances it may be desirable to connect a tap conductor **810** having a smaller outer diameter to a main conductor **800** having a larger outer diameter. In such situations, the contact surface **122** would be configured to engage the larger outer diameter main conductor **800** and the contact surface **124** would be configured to engage the smaller outer diameter tap conductor **810**.

Either the first side wall **120c** or the second side wall **120d** of the interface **120** includes one or more mounting elements **126**, e.g., apertures, configured and dimensioned to interact with the connecting members **150**. In the exemplary embodiment of FIGS. 3 and 4 there are two apertures **126** as

mounting elements. In the exemplary embodiment of FIGS. 7 and 8 there is a single aperture **126** as a mounting element. The connecting members **150** are provided to be mounted or attached to the interface **120** and to mate the interface **120** to the frame **80** so that the interface **120** can flex and move when installing the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** into the connector **10**. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIGS. 1-7, each connecting member **150** is a set-screw **152** that is passed through one of the elongated openings **104** in the rear wall **86** of the frame **80** into engagement with an aperture **126** in the interface **120** to mate the interface **120** to the frame **80**. The set screws **152** are not fully tightened which allows the interface **120** to flex and move axially and linearly relative to the frame **80** when installing the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** into the connector **10**. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 8, the connecting member **150** is a T-shaped set-screw **154** that can be inserted into the aperture **126** in the interface **120** prior to installing the interface **120**. The cross-leg of the T-shaped set screw is then passed through the cross-leg **104a** of the T-shaped opening **104** so that the set screw **154** can then slide along the long-leg **104b** in the rear wall **86** of the frame **80** to mate the interface **120** to the frame **80**. The T-shaped set screw **154** is not fully tightened which allows the interface **120** to flex and move axially and linearly relative to the frame **80** when installing the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** into the connector **10**.

Referring now to FIGS. 5 and 6, the electrical connector **10** can be installed in the following exemplary manner. The connector **10** is first assembled where the interface **120** is mated to the frame **80** using the connecting members **150** of FIGS. 3 and 4, and the wedge **22** is attached to the frame **80** using the fastener **24** of the wedge assembly **20**. The wedge **22** is attached to the frame **80** so that wedge **22** is substantially withdrawn from a center of the frame **80**, as shown in FIG. 5. At this point, the interface **120** is in close proximity to the wedge assembly **20**. The connector **10** is then suspended from a main conductor **800** by placing the inner surface **82a**, seen in FIG. 8, of the conductor contact wall **82** onto the main conductor **800**. When placing the inner surface **82a** of the conductor contact wall **82** onto the main conductor **800**, the interface **120** may need to move axially and/or linearly, e.g., flex, relative to the frame **80** so that the interface **120** is not obstructing the placement of the inner surface **82a** onto the main conductor **800**. A tap conductor **810** is then passed, e.g., slid, between the contact surface **124** in the interface **120** and the contact surface **44** of the wedge body **26**. As the tap conductor **810** is passed between the contact surface **124** in the interface **120** and the contact surface **44**, seen in FIG. 2, of the wedge body **26**, the interface **120** slides within the frame **80** toward the conductor contact wall **82**. As noted above, the stop **100** on the frame **80**, seen in FIG. 4, may be provided to prevent the interface **120** from rotating as the interface **120** slides within the frame **80** toward the conductor contact wall **82**. With the conductors **800** and **810** positioned within the connector **10**, the fastener **24** is rotated, e.g., tightened, so that wedge **22** moves toward and into the interior of the frame **80** causing the contact surface **44** of the wedge body **26** to engage the bottom surface of the tap conductor **810**. As the wedge **22** is further moved into the interior of the frame **80**, the wedge body **26** pushes the tap conductor **810** into engagement with the contact surface **124** of the interface **120**. Continued movement of the wedge **22** into the interior of the frame **80** causes the interface **120** to move upwardly causing the contact surface **122** of the interface **120** into contact with the

main conductor **800**. Continued tightening of the fastener **24** forces the main conductor **800** against the inner surface **82a** of the conductor contact wall **82** of the frame **80**. The fastener **24** is tightened until a stable, electrically conductive path is established between the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810**. In embodiments where the fastener **24** is a shear fastener, the cap nut **58** shears off when sufficient force has been applied by the wedge **22** against the tap conductor **810**, the interface **120**, the main conductor **800** and frame **80**, as described above. While the above installation embodiment describes the connector **10** being suspended from the main conductor **800** first and then the tap conductor **810** being installed, the present disclosure also contemplates the tap conductor **810** being installed first and then suspending the connector **10** and the tap conductor **810** from the main conductor **800**.

Referring now to FIGS. 9-18, another exemplary embodiment of a connector according to the present disclosure is shown and used to electrically and mechanically connect a main conductor **800** to a tap conductor **810**. The connector **200** includes a wedge assembly **220**, a frame **280**, an interface **320** and one or more connecting members **350**. The wedge assembly **220** is operatively coupled to or interconnected with the frame **280** so that the wedge assembly **220** can slide or glide along the frame **280** to clamp a main conductor **800** to a tap conductor **810** so that the main conductor **800** and tap conductor **810** are electrically and mechanically connected, as will be described below. The wedge assembly **220**, frame **280** and interface **320** are made of an electrically conductive material that has sufficient rigidity to withstand the forces applied by the wedge assembly **220** against the frame **280** when mechanically connecting the main conductor **800** to a tap conductor **810**. Non-limiting examples of such electrically conductive and rigid materials include aluminum, aluminum alloys, stainless steel, galvanized steel, copper and copper/brass alloys. The one or more connecting members **350** may also be made of an electrically conductive material or a non-conductive material. Non-limiting examples of such electrically conductive materials include aluminum, aluminum alloys, stainless steel, galvanized steel, copper and copper/brass alloys described above. Non-limiting examples of such non-conductive materials include plastic materials and elastomeric materials. For example, the one or more connecting members **350** may be made of Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM), Thermoplastic Elastomer (Rubber TPE) or Silicone.

Referring to FIGS. 9, 10 and FIGS. 14-16, in the exemplary embodiment shown, the wedge assembly **220** includes a wedge **222** and a fastener **224**. The wedge **222** includes a body **226** and a fastener holder **228**. The body **226** has a front wall **230**, a rear wall **232**, a top wall **234**, a bottom wall **236** and side walls **238** and **240**. The wedge body **226** is shaped to fit within the frame **280**. At least a portion of the top wall **234** includes a contact surface **244**, and at least a portion **236a** of the bottom wall **236** is flat and a portion **236b** of the bottom wall **236** extends from the flat portion **236a** forming a rail. In the embodiment shown, the bottom wall **236** includes two flat portions **236a** provided to glide along the upper surfaces **284a** and **284b** of the frame **280**, and the rail portion **236b** of the bottom wall **236** is received within a channel **294**, seen in FIG. 12, of the frame **280**. The contact surface **244** may be an arcuate surface in the form of an elongated recess or groove as shown. The contact surface **244** is preferably configured to contact a tap conductor **810** positioned in the frame **280**. The fastener holder **228** extends from the body **226** and includes an aperture **246** configured

and dimensioned to receive the fastener **224** such that the fastener **224** can rotate relative to the aperture **246**. Preferably, the fastener holder **228** is positioned at or in proximity to the rear wall **232** of the body **226** and extends away from the side wall **240** so that the aperture **246** of the fastener holder **228** is aligned with a bore **298** in the frame **280**, seen in FIG. 12, when the wedge assembly **220** is coupled to the frame **280**. However, the present disclosure contemplates that the fastener holder **228** can be positioned at any location on the body **226** so long as the aperture **246** of the fastener holder **228** aligns with the bore **298** in the frame **280** when the wedge assembly **220** is coupled to the frame **280**.

Continuing to refer to FIG. 10, the fastener **224** may be any fastener suitable to releasably secure the wedge assembly **220** to the frame **280** as described herein. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the fastener **224** is the same as the fastener **24** described above such that like numerals will be used. Generally, the fastener **224** is an elongated bolt having a head portion **50** followed by a threaded portion **52**. The head portion **50** may be, for example, a breakaway head configuration where a portion of the head shears or breaks away from the head portion **50**. In other embodiments, the head portion **50** may be a conventional hexagonal bolt head configuration. The head portion **50** shown is a breakaway head configuration described above. A more detailed description of a shear type head portion is described in commonly owned U.S. Pat. No. 10,465,732 which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Referring now to FIGS. 9-12, in the exemplary embodiment shown, the frame **280** is a C-shaped like body or member. The frame **280** has a conductor contact wall **282**, a wedge support wall **284**, and a rear wall **286** between the conductor contact wall **282** and the wedge support wall **284**. Between the conductor contact wall **282**, the wedge support wall **284** and the rear wall **286** is a wedge receiving channel **288**. The wedge receiving channel **288** at a first end **290** of the frame **280** has a length "L1" and the wedge receiving channel **288** at a second end **292** of the frame **280** has a length "L2." In the embodiment shown, the length "L1" is less than the length "L2" such that one or both of the conductor contact wall **282** and the wedge support wall **284** are tapered relative to a longitudinal axis "A" of the frame **280**. In the embodiment shown, the wedge support wall **284** is at an angle " α " relative to a longitudinal axis "A" of the frame **280**. The angle " α " may be in the range of about 5 degrees to about 25 degrees. In the embodiment shown, the conductor contact wall **282**, the wedge support wall **284**, the rear wall **286** and the wedge receiving channel **288** form the C-shaped like body or member. The frame **280** may also include a stop member **300**, seen in FIG. 11, used to prevent longitudinal movement of the interface **320** along axis "A" when mated with the frame **280**. The stop member **300** may also limit and possibly prevent rotation of the interface **320** when tightening the fastener **224** to secure the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** to the frame **280**.

The conductor contact wall **282** has an inner surface **282a**, an outer surface **282b** and a lead-in **283**. The inner surface **282a** of the conductor contact wall **282** is shaped, e.g., arcuate shaped, to form a conductor groove that is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around a main conductor **800**. The lead-ins **283** and **322** help to guide the main conductor **800** toward and into the conductor contact wall **282** as described above. The wedge support wall **284** includes one or more upper surfaces **284a** and **284b** and the channel **294**. In the embodiment shown, the wedge support wall **284** includes two upper surfaces **284a** and **284b**. The upper surfaces **284a** and **284b** are

configured and dimensioned to interact with the flat portions **236a** of the bottom wall **236** of the wedge body **226** so that the wedge body **226** can glide along the upper surfaces **284a** and **284b** when the wedge body **226** moves between the loading position and the clamping position. It is noted that in the loading position a center of the wedge body **226** is away from a center of the frame **280** sufficient so that the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** can be installed in the frame, as shown in FIG. 17. In the clamping position a center of the wedge body **226** is close to a center of the frame **280** sufficient so that the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** are electrically and mechanically connected, as shown in FIG. 18.

In the exemplary embodiment shown, the wedge support wall **284** also has an inner surface **284c** and an outer surface **284d**, seen in FIG. 12. The inner surface **284c** of the wedge support wall **284** is shaped, e.g., a U-shaped like structure, to form the channel **294** that is configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener **224**. The wedge support wall **284** of the frame **280** includes a mounting member or tab **296** extending from the wedge support wall **284** and/or the rear wall **286**, as shown. The mounting member **296** is a substantially solid member having an internally threaded bore **298** that passes through the mounting member **296**. The threaded bore **298** is configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener **224**. The mounting member **296** may be positioned at any point along the channel **294** of the wedge support wall **284**. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 12, the mounting member **296** is positioned in close proximity to the second end **292** of the frame **280**. The mounting member **296** may be integrally or monolithically formed into the wedge support wall **284** and/or the rear wall **286**, or the mounting member **296** may be secured to the wedge support wall **284** and/or the rear wall **286** using welds, mechanical fasteners or adhesives. The wedge support wall **284** may also include an eyelet **302** used for connecting an extendable reach tool (not shown) to the connector **200**.

The rear wall **286** of the frame is a substantially flat wall having one or more openings **304**, e.g., slots, through which the connecting member **350** may pass to mate the interface **320** to the frame **280**. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 11 there are two openings **304**. But, as described above, there may be a single opening, or other opening, such as the T-shaped opening described above.

An exemplary embodiment of the interface **320** is shown in FIGS. 12 and 13. The interface **320** is an elongated solid or hollow body having a predefined length "L3" and a width "W2." In the exemplary embodiment shown, the interface **120** has a length "L3" that is substantially the same as a width "W" of the frame **280**. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the interface **320** is a rectangular body having first and second ends **320a** and **320b**, and first and second side walls **320c** and **320d**. A lead-in **322** may extend from either the first side wall **320c** or the second side wall **320d**. A contact surface **324** is formed in an upper surface of the interface **320**, and a contact surface **326** is formed in a lower surface of the interface **320**. The contact surface **324** is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around a main conductor **800**. The contact surface **326** is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around a tap conductor **810**. As shown in FIGS. 13 and 17, when the wedge assembly **220** is coupled to the frame **280** and the interface **320** is positioned between a main conductor **800** and a tap conductor **810**, the contact surface **324** contacts a lower surface of the main conductor **800** and the contact surface **326** contacts an upper surface of the tap

conductor **810**. It is noted that the main conductor **800** and tap conductor **810**, shown in FIG. 17, have substantially the same outer diameter. Accordingly, the contact surface **324** and **326** formed in the upper and lower surfaces of the interface **320** have substantially the same configuration. However, in some instances it may be desirable to connect a tap conductor having a smaller outer diameter to a main conductor having a larger outer diameter. In such situations, the contact surface **324** would be configured to engage the larger outer diameter main conductor **800** and the contact surface **326** would be configured to engage the smaller outer diameter tap conductor **810**.

Either the first side wall **320c** or the second side wall **320d** of the interface **320** includes one or more mounting elements **328**, e.g., apertures, configured and dimensioned to interact with the connecting members **350**. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 13 there are two apertures **328** as the mounting elements. However, as described above there may be instances where a single aperture **328** as a mounting element may be desired. As shown in FIGS. 12 and 13, the connecting members **350** are provided to be mounted or attached to the interface **320** and to mate the interface **320** to the frame **280** so that the interface **320** can flex and move when installing the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** into the connector **200**. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 13, there are two connecting members **350** used. Each connecting member **350** includes a set-screw **352** and an elastomeric bushing **354** positioned on the set screw **352**. The free end of the set screw **352** is passed through one of the openings **304**, seen in FIG. 11, in the rear wall **286** of the frame **280**, seen in FIG. 12, into engagement with an aperture **326** in the interface **320** to mate the interface **320** to the frame **280**.

As shown in FIGS. 14-16, in this configuration, the set screws **352** can be tightened and the bushings **354** allow the interface **320** to flex and move axially relative to the frame **280** when installing the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** into the connector **200**. More specifically, the bushing **354** provides a snap operation when installing a main conductor **800** into the connector **200**. The main conductor **800** is initially positioned in close proximity to the lead-in **283** of the frame **280** and the lead-in **322** of the interface **320**, seen in FIG. 14, using for example an extendable reach tool (not shown). The main conductor **800** is then guided toward the conductor contact wall **282** by the lead-in **283** of the frame **280** and the lead-in **322** of the interface **320** where the force applied by the main conductor **800** causes the interface lead-in **322** to radially flex toward the wedge body **226** compressing a portion of the bushing **354** and extending another portion of the bushing **354**, as seen in FIG. 15. When the main conductor passes the lead-ins **283** and **322**, the force compressing the bushing **354** is removed causing the interface **320** to snap back to its normal position as seen in FIG. 16 with the main conductor **800** positioned between the conductor contact wall **282** and the interface **320**.

Referring now to FIGS. 17 and 18, the electrical connector **200** can be installed in the following exemplary manner. The connector **200** is first assembled where the interface **320** is mated to the frame **280** using the connecting members **350** of FIGS. 12 and 13, and the wedge **222** is attached to the frame **280** using the fastener **224** of the wedge assembly **220**. The wedge **222** is attached to the frame **280** so that wedge **222** is substantially withdrawn from a center of the frame **280**, as shown in FIG. 17. At this point, the interface **320** is in close proximity to the wedge assembly **220**. The connector **200** is then suspended from a main conductor **800**

by placing the inner surface **282a** of the conductor contact wall **282** onto the main conductor **800** as described above with reference to FIGS. **14-16**. As described, when placing the inner surface **282a** of the conductor contact wall **282** onto the main conductor **800**, the interface **320** may need to move axially and/or linearly, e.g., flex, relative to the frame **280** so that the interface **320** is not obstructing the placement of the inner surface **282a** onto the main conductor **800**. A tap conductor **810** is then passed, e.g., slid, between the contact surface **326**, as seen in FIGS. **14-16**, in the interface **320** and the contact surface **244** of the wedge body **226**. As the tap conductor **810** is passed between the contact surface **326** in the interface **320** and the contact surface **244** of the wedge body **226**, the interface **320** slides within the frame **280** toward the conductor contact wall **282**. As noted above, the stop **300** on the frame **280**, seen in FIG. **11**, may be provided to prevent the interface **320** from rotating as the interface **320** slides within the frame **280** toward the conductor contact wall **282**. With the conductors **800** and **810** positioned within the connector **200**, the fastener **224** is rotated, e.g., tightened, so that wedge **222** moves toward and into the interior of the frame **280** causing the contact surface **244** of the wedge body **226** to engage the bottom surface of the tap conductor **810**. As the wedge **222** is further moved into the interior of the frame **280**, the wedge body **226** pushes the tap conductor **810** into engagement with the contact surface **326** of the interface **320**. Continued movement of the wedge **222** into the interior of the frame **280** causes the interface **320** to move upwardly causing the contact surface **324** of the interface **320** into contact with the main conductor **800**. Continued tightening of the fastener **224** forces the main conductor **800** against the inner surface **282a** of the conductor contact wall **282** of the frame **280**. The fastener **224** is tightened until a stable, electrically conductive path is established between the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810**. In embodiments where the fastener **224** is a shear fastener, the cap nut **58** shears off when sufficient force has been applied by the wedge **222** against the tap conductor **810**, the interface **320**, the main conductor **800** and frame **280**, as described above. While the above installation embodiment describes the connector **200** being suspended from the main conductor **800** first and then the tap conductor **810** being installed, the present disclosure also contemplates the tap conductor **810** being installed first and the suspending the connector **200** and the tap conductor **810** from the main conductor **800**.

Referring now to FIGS. **19-43**, another exemplary embodiment of a connector according to the present disclosure is shown and used to electrically and mechanically connect a main conductor **800** to a tap conductor **810**. The connector **400** includes a wedge assembly **420**, a frame **480**, an interface **520** and one or more connecting members **550**. The wedge assembly **420** is operatively coupled to or interconnected with the frame **480** so that the wedge assembly **420** can slide or glide along the frame **480** to wedge or secure a main conductor **800** to a tap conductor **810** so that the main conductor **800** and tap conductor **810** are electrically and mechanically connected, as will be described below. The wedge assembly **420**, frame **480** and interface **520** are made of an electrically conductive material that has sufficient rigidity to withstand the forces applied by the wedge assembly **420** against the frame **480** when mechanically connecting the main conductor **800** to a tap conductor **810**. Non-limiting examples of such electrically conductive and rigid materials include aluminum, aluminum alloys, stainless steel, galvanized steel, copper and copper/brass alloys. The one or more connecting members **550** may also

be made of an electrically conductive material or a non-conductive material. Non-limiting examples of such electrically conductive materials include the aluminum, aluminum alloys, stainless steel, galvanized steel, copper and copper/brass alloys described above. Non-limiting examples of such non-conductive materials include plastic materials and elastomeric materials. For example, the one or more connecting members **550** may be made of Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM), Thermoplastic Elastomer (Rubber TPE) or Silicone.

Referring to FIGS. **19-21**, **31** and **32**, in the exemplary embodiment shown, the wedge assembly **420** includes a wedge **422** and a fastener **424**. The wedge **422** includes a body **426** and a fastener holder **428**. The body **426** has a front wall **430**, a rear wall **432**, a top wall **434**, a bottom wall **436** and side walls **438** and **440**. The wedge body **426** is shaped to fit within the frame **480**. At least a portion of the top wall **434** includes a contact surface **444**, and at least a portion **436a** of the bottom wall **436** is flat and a portion **436b** of the bottom wall **436** extends from the flat portion **436a** forming a rail. In the embodiment shown, the bottom wall **436** includes two flat portions **436a** provided to glide along the upper surfaces **484a** and **484b** of the frame **480**, and the rail portion **436b** of the bottom wall **436** is received within a channel **494** of the frame **480**, seen in FIG. **23**. The contact surface **444** may be an arcuate surface in the form of an elongated recess or groove as shown. The contact surface **444** is preferably configured to contact a tap conductor **810** positioned in the frame **480**. The fastener holder **428** extends from the body **426** and includes an aperture **446** configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener **424** such that the fastener **424** can rotate relative to the aperture **446**. Preferably, the fastener holder **428** is positioned at or in proximity to the rear wall **432** of the body **426** and extends away from the side wall **440** so that the aperture **446** of the fastener holder **428** is aligned with a bore **498**, seen in FIG. **19**, in the frame **480** when the wedge assembly **420** is coupled to the frame **480**. However, the present disclosure contemplates that the fastener holder **428** can be positioned at any location on the body **426** so long as the aperture **446** of the fastener holder **428** aligns with the bore **498** in the frame **480**, seen in FIG. **24**, when the wedge assembly **420** is coupled to the frame **480**.

Continuing to refer to FIGS. **19** and **20**, the fastener **424** may be any fastener suitable to releasably secure the wedge assembly **420** to the frame **480** as described herein. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the fastener **424** is the same as the fastener **24** described above such that like numerals will be used. Generally, the fastener **424** is an elongated bolt having a head portion **50** followed by a threaded portion **52**. The head portion **50** may be, for example, a breakaway head configuration where a portion of the head shears or breaks away from the head portion **50**. In other embodiments, the head portion **50** may be a conventional hexagonal bolt head configuration. The head portion **50** shown is a breakaway head configuration described above. A more detailed description of a shear type head portion is described in commonly owned U.S. Pat. No. 10,465,732 which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Referring to FIGS. **20-23**, an exemplary embodiment of the fastener **424** attached to the wedge **422** is shown. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the threaded portion **52** of the fastener **424** includes a shoulder **53** that is configured and dimensioned to fit within the aperture **446** of the fastener holder **428** of the wedge **422** and threading **55**. Preferably, the shoulder **53** has a smooth outer surface so that when the shoulder **53** is within the aperture **446**, the shoulder **53** can

freely rotate relative to the fastener holder 428, which permits the fastener 424 to freely rotate. Between the shoulder 53 and the threading 55 is a retaining groove 57 that receives the retaining ring 448 used to at least partially attach the fastener 424 to the wedge 422 of the wedge assembly 420. The threading 55 on the outer surface of the threaded portion 52 of the fastener 424 is complementary to the threading 499 of the threaded bore 498 in the mounting member 496 of the frame 480, which acts as a nut. The threading 55 of the threaded portion 52 may be single-lead threading or multi-lead threading, e.g., double-lead, triple-lead or quadruple-lead threading. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIGS. 22 and 23, the threading 55 is triple-lead threading. With triple-lead threading there are three independent and continuous helixes "T1", "T2" and "T3" that have different starting points and that are wrapped around the threaded portion 52 of the fastener 424 forming the threads. It is noted that the three helixes may also be referred to as ridges and the spacing between the ridges and the pitch of the ridges are typically the same. Similarly, the corresponding threading in the threaded bore 498 also has three independent and continuous helixes "T1", "T2" and "T3" that have different starting points and form the threaded bore 498. In this configuration, each time the threaded portion 52 rotates one turn, i.e., 360°, the fastener 424 advances axially within the threaded bore 498 by the width of the number of ridges, here by three ridges. Using triple-lead threading permits more rapid movement of the fastener 424 and thus the wedge assembly 420 relative to the frame 480 when compared to single-lead threading. As a result, using triple-lead threading reduces the installation time to connect the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810 to the connector 400. It is noted that the present disclosure contemplates that for any embodiment described herein the fastener may have single-lead threading or multi-lead threading, e.g., double-lead, triple-lead or quadruple-lead threading.

Referring now to FIGS. 19 and 22-24, in the exemplary embodiment shown, the frame 480 is a C-shaped like body or member. The frame 480 has a conductor contact wall 482, a wedge support wall 484, and a rear wall 486 between the conductor contact wall 482 and the wedge support wall 484. Between the conductor contact wall 482, the wedge support wall 484 and the rear wall 486 is a wedge receiving channel 488. The wedge receiving channel 488 at a first end 490 of the frame 480 has a length "L1" and the wedge receiving channel 488 at a second end 492 of the frame 480 has a length "L2." In the embodiment shown, the length "L1" is less than the length "L2" such that one or both of the conductor contact wall 482 and the wedge support wall 484 are tapered relative to a longitudinal axis "A" of the frame 480. In the embodiment shown, the wedge support wall 484 is at an angle " α " relative to a longitudinal axis "A" of the frame 480. The angle " α " may be in the range of about 5 degrees to about 25 degrees. In the embodiment shown, the conductor contact wall 482, the wedge support wall 484, the rear wall 486 and the wedge receiving channel 488 form the C-shaped like body or member. The frame 480 may also include a stop member 500, seen in FIG. 22, used to prevent longitudinal movement of the interface 520 along axis "A" when mated with the frame 480. The stop member 500 may also limit and possibly prevent rotation of the interface 520 when tightening the fastener 424 to secure the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810 to the frame 480.

The conductor contact wall 482 has an inner surface 482a, an outer surface 482b and a lead-in 483. The inner surface 482a of the conductor contact wall 482 is shaped, e.g.,

arcuate shaped, to form a conductor groove that is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around a main conductor 800. The lead-in 483 helps to guide the main conductor 800 toward and into the conductor contact wall 482. The wedge support wall 484 includes one or more upper surfaces and the channel 494. In the embodiment shown, the wedge support wall 484 includes two upper surfaces 484a and 484b. The upper surfaces 484a and 484b are configured and dimensioned to interact with the flat portions 436a of the bottom wall 436 of the wedge body 426 so that the wedge body 426 can glide along the upper surfaces 484a and 484b when the wedge body 426 moves between the loading position and the clamping position. It is noted that in the loading position a center of the wedge body 426 is away from a center of the frame 480 sufficient so that the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810 can be installed in the frame 480. In the clamping position a center of the wedge body 426 is close to a center of the frame 480 sufficient so that the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810 are electrically and mechanically connected.

In the exemplary embodiment shown, the wedge support wall 484 also has an inner surface 484c and an outer surface 484d, seen in FIG. 24. The inner surface 484c of the wedge support wall 484 is shaped, e.g., a U-shape like structure, to form the channel 494 that is configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener 424. The wedge support wall 484 of the frame 480 includes a mounting member or tab 496 extending from the wedge support wall 484 and/or the rear wall 486, as shown. The mounting member 496 is a substantially solid member having an internally threaded bore 498 that passes through the mounting member 496. The threaded bore 498 is configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener 424. The mounting member 496 may be positioned at any point along the channel 494 of the wedge support wall 484. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIG. 24, the mounting member 496 is positioned in close proximity to the second end 492 of the frame 480. The mounting member 496 may be integrally or monolithically formed into the wedge support wall 484 and/or the rear wall 486, or the mounting member 496 may be secured to the wedge support wall 484 and/or the rear wall 486 using welds, mechanical fasteners or adhesives. The wedge support wall 484 may also include an eyelet 502 used for connecting an extendable reach tool (not shown) to the connector 400.

The rear wall 486 of the frame 480 is a substantially flat wall having one or more openings 504, e.g., slots, through which the connecting member 550 may pass to mate the interface 520 to the frame 480. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 22 there are two openings 504. But, as described above, there may be a single opening, or other opening, such as the T-shaped opening described above. Surrounding each opening 504 in the rear wall 486 is a recessed portion 506 configured to receive an interface coupling member 556 of a connecting member 550 to reduce the distance the connecting member 550 extends from the rear wall 486.

An exemplary embodiment of the interface 520 is shown in FIGS. 19 and 23-25. The interface 520 is an elongated body having a predefined length "L3" and a width "W2." In the exemplary embodiment shown, the interface 520 has a length "L3" that is substantially the same as a width "W" of the frame 480. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the interface 520 is a rectangular body having first and second ends 520a and 520b, and first and second side walls 520c and 520d. A lead-in 522 may extend from either the first side wall 520c or the second side wall 520d. A contact surface 524 is formed in an upper surface of the interface 520, and

a contact surface 526 is formed in a lower surface of the interface 520. The contact surface 524 is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around a main conductor 800. The contact surface 526 is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around a tap conductor 810. As shown in FIG. 29, when the wedge assembly 420 is coupled to the frame 480 and the interface 520 is positioned between a main conductor 800 and a tap conductor 810, the contact surface 524 contacts a lower surface of the main conductor 800 and the contact surface 526 contacts an upper surface of the tap conductor 810. It is noted that the main conductor 800 and tap conductor 810, shown in FIG. 29, have substantially the same outer diameter. Accordingly, the contact surface 524 and 526 formed in the upper and lower surfaces of the interface 520 have substantially the same configuration. However, in some instances it may be desirable to connect a tap conductor having a smaller outer diameter to a main conductor having a larger outer diameter. In such situations, the contact surface 524 would be configured to engage the larger outer diameter main conductor 800 and the contact surface 526 would be configured to engage the smaller outer diameter tap conductor 810.

Either the first side wall 520c or the second side wall 520d of the interface 520 includes a mounting element 528, e.g., a channel, configured and dimensioned to interact with the connecting members 550. As shown in FIGS. 23-25, the connecting members 550 are provided to be attached to the interface 520 and to mate the interface 520 to the frame 480 so that the interface 520 can flex and move when installing the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810 into the connector 400. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIGS. 23 and 25, there are two connecting members 550 used. Each connecting member 550 includes an elastomeric base 552 and an elastomeric leg 554. The base 552 is configured and dimensioned to fit within the recess 506 on the rear wall 486 of the frame 480 and is provided to prevent the connecting member 550 from fully passing through the opening 504 in the rear wall 486. The base 552 also has an arcuate shape as, seen in FIG. 25, such that there is an angle between the leg 554 and the free ends of the base 552. This angle creates a linear distance from the free end of the base 552 and a portion of the base 552 from which the leg 554 attaches to the base 552. This linear distance determines a stroke length of the spring action of the connecting member 550. The leg 554 extends from the base 552 and end with an interface coupling member 556 that is configured and dimensioned to fit within the mounting element 528, e.g., the channel, of the interface 520. The leg 554 may be integrally or monolithically formed into the base 552 or the leg 554 may be secured to the base 552 using for example adhesives. The interface coupling member 556 of the leg 554 is passed through one of the openings 504 in the rear wall 486 of the frame 480, seen in FIG. 22, into engagement with the channel 528 of the interface 520, which is acting as the mounting element. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 23, the interface coupling member 556 of the leg 554 is slid into engagement with the channel 528 of the interface 520. In other exemplary embodiments, the interface coupling member 556 of the leg 554 can be snapped into engagement with the channel 528 of the interface 520.

As shown in FIGS. 26-28, in this configuration, the interface coupling member 556 and leg 554 allow the interface 520 to flex and move axially relative to the frame 480 when installing the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810 into the connector 400. In addition, as noted above the leg 554 is made of an elastomeric material that

allows the leg 554 and thus the interface 520 to further flex and move axially relative to the frame 480. More specifically, the leg 554 and interface coupling member 556 provide a snap operation when installing a main conductor 800 into the connector 400. The main conductor 800 is initially positioned in close proximity to the lead-in 483 of the frame 480 and the lead-in 522 of the interface 520, seen in FIG. 26, using for example an extendable reach tool (not shown). The main conductor 800 is then guided toward the conductor contact wall 482 by the lead-in 483 of the frame 480 and the lead-in 522 of the interface 520 where the force applied by the main conductor 800 causes the interface lead-in 522 to radially flex toward the wedge assembly 420 extending the leg 554 of the connecting members 550, as seen in FIG. 27. When the main conductor passes the lead-ins 483 and 522, the force extending the leg 554 is removed causing the interface 520 to return back to its normal position, as seen in FIG. 28.

Referring now to FIGS. 29 and 30, the electrical connector 400 can be installed in the following exemplary manner. The connector 400 is first assembled where the interface 520 is mated to the frame 480 using the connecting members 550 of FIGS. 24 and 25, and the wedge 422 is attached to the frame 480 using the fastener 424 of the wedge assembly 420. The wedge 422 is attached to the frame 480 so that wedge 422 is substantially withdrawn from a center of the frame 480, as shown in FIG. 29. At this point, the interface 520 is in close proximity to the wedge assembly 420. The connector 400 is then suspended from a main conductor 800 by placing the inner surface 482a of the conductor contact wall 482 onto the main conductor 800 as described above with reference to FIGS. 26-28. As described, when placing the inner surface 482a of the conductor contact wall 482 onto the main conductor 800, the interface 520 may need to move axially and/or linearly, e.g., flex, relative to the frame 480 so that the interface 520 is not obstructing the placement of the inner surface 482a onto the main conductor 800. A tap conductor 810 is then passed, e.g., slid, between the contact surface 526 in the interface 520 and the contact surface 444 of the wedge body 426. As the tap conductor 810 is passed between the contact surface 526 in the interface 520 and the contact surface 444 of the wedge body 426, the interface 520 slides within the frame 480 toward the conductor contact wall 482. As noted above, the stop 500 on the frame 480, seen in FIG. 22, may be provided to prevent the interface 520 from rotating as the interface 520 slides within the frame 480 toward the conductor contact wall 482. With the conductors 800 and 810 positioned within the connector 400, the fastener 424 is rotated, e.g., tightened, so that wedge 422 moves toward and into the interior of the frame 480 causing the contact surface 444 of the wedge body 426 to engage the bottom surface of the tap conductor 810. As the wedge 422 is further moved into the interior of the frame 480, the wedge body 426 pushes the tap conductor 810 into engagement with the contact surface 526 of the interface 520. Continued movement of the wedge 422 into the interior of the frame 480 causes the interface 520 to move upwardly causing the contact surface 524 of the interface 520 into contact with the main conductor 800. Continued tightening of the fastener 424 forces the main conductor 800 against the inner surface 482a of the conductor contact wall 482 of the frame 480. The fastener 424 is tightened until a stable, electrically conductive path is established between the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810. In embodiments where the fastener 424 is a shear fastener, the cap nut 58 shears off when sufficient force has been applied by the wedge 422 against the tap conductor 810, the interface 520, the main

conductor **800** and frame **480**, as described above. While the above installation embodiment describes the connector **400** being suspended from the main conductor **800** first and then the tap conductor **810** being installed, the present disclosure also contemplates the tap conductor **810** being installed first and then suspending the connector **400** and the tap conductor **810** from the main conductor **800**.

Referring now to FIGS. **31-41**, another exemplary embodiment of a connector according to the present disclosure is shown and used to electrically and mechanically connect a main conductor **800** to a tap conductor **810**. The connector **600** includes a wedge assembly **620**, a frame **680**, an interface **720** and one or more connecting members **750**. The wedge assembly **620** is operatively coupled to or interconnected with a frame **680** so that the wedge assembly **620** can slide or glide along the frame **680** to wedge or secure the main conductor **800** to the tap conductor **810** so that the main conductor **800** and tap conductor **810** are electrically and mechanically connected, as will be described below. The wedge assembly **620**, frame **680** and interface **720** are made of an electrically conductive material that has sufficient rigidity to withstand the forces applied by the wedge assembly **620** against the frame **680** when mechanically connecting the main conductor **800** to the tap conductor **810**. Non-limiting examples of such electrically conductive and rigid materials include aluminum, aluminum alloys, stainless steel, galvanized steel, copper and copper/brass alloys. The one or more connecting members **750** may also be made of an electrically conductive material or a non-conductive material. Non-limiting examples of such electrically conductive materials include aluminum, aluminum alloys, stainless steel, galvanized steel, copper and copper/brass alloys described above. Non-limiting examples of such non-conductive materials include plastic materials and elastomeric materials. For example, the one or more connecting members **750** may be made of Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer (EPDM), Thermoplastic Elastomer (Rubber TPE) or Silicone.

Referring to FIGS. **31** and **32**, in the exemplary embodiment shown, the wedge assembly **620** includes a wedge **622** and a fastener **624**. The wedge **622** includes a body **626**, a fastener holder **628** and a fastener guide **630**. The body **626** has a front wall **632**, a rear wall **634**, a top wall **636**, a bottom wall **638** and side walls **640** and **642**. The wedge body **626** is shaped to fit within the frame **680**. At least a portion of the top wall **636** includes a contact surface **644** that may be an arcuate surface in the form of an elongated recess or groove as shown. The contact surface **644** is preferably configured to contact a tap conductor **810** positioned in the frame **680**. The bottom wall **638** is substantially flat, and includes the fastener guide **630** extending therefrom. The fastener guide **630** is configured to be received within a channel **694**, seen in FIG. **34**, of the frame **680**. In this exemplary embodiment, the fastener guide **630** includes a rail **646** having an aperture **648** therethrough in which a distal end of the fastener **424** rests. The fastener holder **628** extends from the body **626** and includes an aperture **650** configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener **624** such that the fastener **624** can rotate relative to the aperture **650**. In this exemplary embodiment, the fastener holder **628** is positioned at or in proximity to the rear wall **634** of the body **626** and extends away from the bottom wall **638** so that the aperture **650** of the fastener holder **628** is aligned with an aperture **698** in the frame **680**, seen in FIG. **34**, and with the aperture **648** in the rail **646** when the wedge assembly **620** is coupled to the frame **680**. However, the present disclosure contemplates that the fastener holder **628** can be positioned at any location on the

body **626** so long as the aperture **650** of the fastener holder **628** aligns with the aperture **698** in the frame **680** and with the aperture **648** in the rail **646** when the wedge assembly **620** is coupled to the frame **680**.

Continuing to refer to FIGS. **31** and **32**, the fastener **624** may be any fastener suitable to releasably secure the wedge assembly **620** to the frame **680** as described herein. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the fastener **624** is the same as the fastener **24** described above such that like numerals will be used. Generally, the fastener **624** is an elongated bolt having a head portion **50** followed by a threaded portion **52**. The head portion **50** may be, for example, a breakaway head configuration where a portion of the head shears or breaks-away from the head portion **50**. In other embodiments, the head portion **50** may be a conventional hexagonal bolt head configuration. The head portion **50** shown is a breakaway head configuration described above. A more detailed description of a shear type head portion is described in commonly owned U.S. Pat. No. 10,465,732 which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. The fastener **624** is attached to the wedge **622** using a retaining ring **645**.

Referring now to FIGS. **31** and **33-35**, in the exemplary embodiment shown, the frame **680** is a C-shaped like body or member. The frame **680** has a conductor contact wall **682**, a wedge support wall **684**, and a rear wall **686** between the conductor contact wall **682** and the wedge support wall **684**. Between the conductor contact wall **682**, the wedge support wall **684** and the rear wall **686** is a wedge receiving channel **688**. The wedge receiving channel **688** at a first end **690** of the frame **680** has a length "L1" and the wedge receiving channel **688** at a second end **692** of the frame **680** has a length "L2." In the embodiment shown, the length "L1" is less than the length "L2" such that one or both of the conductor contact wall **682** and the wedge support wall **684** are tapered relative to a longitudinal axis "A" of the frame **680**. In the embodiment shown, the wedge support wall **684** is at an angle " α " relative to a longitudinal axis "A" of the frame **680**. The angle " α " may be in the range of about 5 degrees to about 25 degrees. In the embodiment shown, the conductor contact wall **682**, the wedge support wall **684**, the rear wall **686** and the wedge receiving channel **688** form the C-shaped like body or member. The frame **680** may also include a stop member **700**, seen in FIG. **33**, used to prevent longitudinal movement of the interface **720** along axis "A" when mated with the frame **680**. The stop member **700** may also limit and possibly prevent rotation of the interface **720** when tightening the fastener **624** to secure the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** to the frame **680**.

Continuing to refer to FIGS. **31** and **33-35**, the conductor contact wall **682** has an inner surface **682a**, an outer surface **682b** and a lead-in **683**. The inner surface **682a** of the conductor contact wall **682** is shaped, e.g., arcuate shaped, to form a conductor groove that is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around a main conductor **800**. The lead-in **683** helps to guide the main conductor **800** toward and into the conductor contact wall **682**. The wedge support wall **684** includes one or more upper surfaces and the channel **694**. In the embodiment shown, the wedge support wall **684** includes two upper surfaces **684a** and **684b**. The upper surfaces **684a** and **684b** are configured and dimensioned to interact with the flat bottom wall **638**, seen in FIG. **32**, of the wedge body **626** so that the wedge body **626** can glide along the upper surfaces **684a** and **684b** when the wedge body **626** moves between the loading position and the clamping position. It is noted that in the loading position a center of the wedge body **626** is away from a center of the frame **680** sufficient so that the

main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** can be installed in the frame **680**. In the clamping position a center of the wedge body **626** is close to a center of the frame **680** sufficient so that the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** are electrically and mechanically connected.

In the exemplary embodiment shown, the wedge support wall **684** also includes an inner surface **684c** and an outer surface **684d**. The inner surface **684c** of the wedge support wall **684** is shaped, e.g., a U-shape like structure, to form the channel **694**, seen in FIG. **34**, that is configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener **624** and the rail **646**, seen in FIG. **32**, extending from the wedge body **626**, such that the channel **694** acts as a track. The wedge support wall **684** of the frame **680** includes a mounting member or tab **696** extending from the wedge support wall **484** and/or the rear wall **486** into the channel **694**, as shown. The mounting member **696** is a substantially solid member having an internally threaded bore **698** that passes through the mounting member **696**. The threaded bore **698** is configured and dimensioned to receive the fastener **624**. The mounting member **696** may be positioned at any point along the channel **694** of the wedge support wall **684**. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIGS. **31** and **35**, the mounting member **696** is positioned in close proximity to the second end **692** of the frame **680**. The mounting member **696** may be integrally or monolithically formed into the wedge support wall **684** and/or the rear wall **686**, or the mounting member **696** may be secured to the wedge support wall **684** and/or the rear wall **686** using welds, mechanical fasteners or adhesives. The wedge support wall **684** may also include an eyelet **702** used for connecting an extendable reach tool (not shown) to the connector **600**.

Referring to FIGS. **31** and **34**, the rear wall **686** of the frame **680** is a substantially flat wall having one or more openings **704**, e.g., slots, through which the connecting member **750** may pass to mate the conductor interface **720** to the frame **680**. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. **34** there is a single opening **704**. But, as described above, there may be multiple openings, or other opening, such as the T-shaped opening described above.

An exemplary embodiment of the conductor interface **720** is shown in FIGS. **34** and **36**. The interface **720** is an elongated body having a predefined length "L3" and a width "W2." In the exemplary embodiment shown, the interface **720** has a length "L3" that is substantially the same as a width "W" seen in FIG. **33**, of the frame **680**. In the exemplary embodiment shown, the interface **720** is a rectangular body having first and second ends **720a** and **720b**, and first and second side walls **720c** and **720d**. A first or upper lead-in **722** may extend from either the first side wall **720c** or the second side wall **720d**, and a second or lower lead-in **724** may extend from either the first side wall **720c** or the second side wall **720d**. The upper lead-in **722** is provided to guide the main conductor **800** toward the conductor contact wall **682**, and the lower lead-in **724** is provided to guide the tap conductor **810** toward the contact surface **644** of the wedge **622**. A contact surface **726** is formed in an upper surface of the interface **720**, and a contact surface **728** is formed in a lower surface of the interface **720**. The contact surface **726** is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around the main conductor **800**. The contact surface **728** is configured and dimensioned to receive or fit at least partially around the tap conductor **810**. As shown in FIGS. **40** and **41**, when the wedge assembly **620** is coupled to the frame **680** and the interface **720** is positioned between the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810**, the contact surface **726** contacts

a lower surface of the main conductor **800** and the contact surface **728** contacts an upper surface of the tap conductor **810**. It is noted that the main conductor **800** and tap conductor **810**, shown in FIGS. **40** and **41**, have substantially the same outer diameter. Accordingly, the contact surfaces **726** and **728** formed in the upper and lower surfaces of the interface **720** have substantially the same configuration. However, in some instances it may be desirable to connect a tap conductor having a smaller outer diameter to a main conductor having a larger outer diameter. In such situations, the contact surface **726** would be configured to engage the larger outer diameter main conductor **800** and the contact surface **728** would be configured to engage the smaller outer diameter tap conductor **810**.

Either the first side wall **720c** or the second side wall **720d** of the interface **720** includes a mounting element **730**, e.g., a channel, configured and dimensioned to interact with or couple to the connecting member **750**. As shown in FIGS. **34** and **36**, the connecting member **750** is provided to be attached to the interface **720** and to mate the interface **720** to the frame **680** so that the interface **720** can flex and move when installing the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** into the connector **600**. In the exemplary embodiment shown in FIGS. **33** and **35**, there is a single connecting member **750** used. The connecting member **750** includes an elastomeric base **752** and an elastomeric leg **754**. The base **752** is configured and dimensioned to fit within the recess **704** on the rear wall **686**, seen in FIG. **33**, of the frame **680** and is provided to prevent the connecting member **750** from fully passing through the opening **704** in the rear wall **686**. In the embodiment shown, the base **752** has an arcuate shape, seen in FIG. **36**, such that there is an angle between the leg **754** and the free ends of the base **752**. This angle creates a linear distance from the free end of the base **752** and a portion of the base **752** from which the leg **754** attaches to the base **752**. This linear distance determines a stroke length of the spring action of the connecting member **750**. The leg **754** extends from the base **752** and ends with an interface coupling member **756** that is configured and dimensioned to fit within the mounting element **730**, e.g., the channel, of the interface **720**. The leg **754** may be integrally or monolithically formed into the base **752** or the leg **754** may be secured to the base using for example adhesives. The interface coupling member **756** of the leg **754** is passed through one of the openings **704** in the rear wall **686** of the frame **680**, seen in FIG. **34**, into engagement with the channel **730** of the interface **720**, which is acting as the mounting element. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. **36**, the interface coupling member **756** of the leg **754** can be slid into engagement with the channel **730** of the interface **720**. In another exemplary embodiment, the interface coupling member **756** of the leg **754** can be snapped into engagement with the channel **730** of the interface **720**.

As shown in FIGS. **37-39**, in this configuration, the interface coupling member **756** and leg **754** allow the interface **720** to flex and move axially relative to the frame **680** when installing the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** into the connector **600**. In addition, as noted above the leg **754** is made of an elastomeric material that allows the leg **754** and thus the interface **720** to further flex and move axially relative to the frame **680**. More specifically, the leg **754** and interface coupling member **756** provide a snap operation when installing a main conductor **800** into the connector **600**. The main conductor **800** is initially positioned in close proximity to the lead-in **683** of the frame **680** and the lead-in **722** of the interface **720**, seen in FIG. **37**, using for example an extendable reach tool (not

shown). The main conductor **800** is then guided toward the conductor contact wall **682** by the lead-in **683** of the frame **680** and the lead-in **722** of the interface **720** where the force applied by the main conductor **800** causes the interface lead-in **722** to radially flex toward the wedge assembly **620** extending the leg **654** of the connecting member **750**, as seen in FIG. **38**. When the main conductor passes the lead-ins **683** and **722**, the force extending the leg **754** is removed causing the interface **720** to return (e.g., snap back) back to its normal position, as seen in FIG. **39**.

Referring now to FIGS. **40** and **41**, the electrical connector **600** can be installed in the following exemplary manner. The connector **600** is first assembled where the interface **720** is mated to the frame **680** using the connecting members **750** of FIGS. **35** and **36**, and the wedge **622** is attached to the frame **680** using the fastener **624** of the wedge assembly **620**. The wedge **622** is attached to the frame **680** so that wedge **622** is substantially withdrawn from a center of the frame **680**, as shown in FIG. **40**. At this point, the interface **720** is in close proximity to the wedge assembly **620**. The connector **600** is then suspended from a main conductor **800** by placing the inner surface **682a** of the conductor contact wall **682** onto the main conductor **800** as described above with reference to FIGS. **37-39**. As described, when placing the inner surface **682a** of the conductor contact wall **682** onto the main conductor **800**, the interface **720** may need to move axially and/or linearly, e.g., flex, relative to the frame **680** so that the interface **720** is not obstructing the placement of the inner surface **682a** onto the main conductor **800**. A tap conductor **810** is then passed, e.g., slid, between the contact surface **728** in the interface **720** and the contact surface **644** of the wedge body **626**. As the tap conductor **810** is passed between the contact surface **728** in the interface **720** and the contact surface **644** of the wedge body **626**, the interface **720** slides within the frame **680** toward the conductor contact wall **682**. As noted above, the stop **700** on the frame **680**, seen in FIG. **33**, may be provided to prevent the interface **720** from rotating as the interface **720** slides within the frame **680** toward the conductor contact wall **682**. With the conductors **800** and **810** positioned within the connector **600**, the fastener **624** is rotated, e.g., tightened, so that wedge **622** moves toward and into the interior of the frame **680** causing the contact surface **644** of the wedge body **626** to engage the bottom surface of the tap conductor **810**. As the wedge **622** is further moved into the interior of the frame **680**, the wedge body **626** pushes the tap conductor **810** into engagement with the contact surface **728** of the interface **720**. Continued movement of the wedge **622** into the interior of the frame **680** causes the interface **720** to move upwardly causing the contact surface **726** of the interface **720** into contact with the main conductor **800**. Continued tightening of the fastener **624** forces the main conductor **800** against the inner surface **682a** of the conductor contact wall **682** of the frame **680**. The fastener **624** is tightened until a stable, electrically conductive path is established between the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810**. In embodiments where the fastener **624** is a shear fastener, the cap nut **58** shears off when sufficient force has been applied by the wedge **622** against the tap conductor **810**, the interface **720**, the main conductor **800** and frame **680**, as described above. While the above installation embodiment describes the connector **600** being suspended from the main conductor **800** first and then the tap conductor **810** being installed, the present disclosure also contemplates the tap conductor **810** being installed first and the suspending the connector **600** and the tap conductor **810** from the main conductor **800**.

Referring now to FIGS. **42-47**, another exemplary embodiment of a connector according to the present disclosure is shown and used to electrically and mechanically connect a main conductor **800** to a tap conductor **810**. The connector **900** is substantially similar to the connector **600** described above with reference to FIGS. **31-41** such that like numerals are used for like components. In this exemplary embodiment, the connector **900** includes the wedge assembly **620**, the frame **680**, the interface **720** and one or more connecting members **750**. The wedge assembly **620** is substantially similar to the wedge assembly **620** described above and a detailed description thereof is not repeated. However, in this exemplary embodiment, the fastener guide **630** is positioned in close proximity to the front wall **632** of the wedge body **626**, as seen in FIG. **44**. The fastener **624** is an elongated bolt having a head portion **50** followed by a threaded portion **52** followed by an unthreaded portion **51**. For ease of description, the head portion **50** and threaded portion **52** are described above and a detailed description thereof is not repeated. In this exemplary embodiment, the unthreaded portion **51** is elongated sufficient to permit a rapid advance of the wedge **622** of the wedge assembly **620** toward the center of the body **680**, as shown in FIGS. **45-47**, allowing the connector **900** to accommodate larger size and smaller size conductors **800** and/or **810** without increasing the time to install such conductors. In addition, the elongated unthreaded portion **51** of the fastener **624** permits the wedge **622** to be withdrawn further out of the frame **680** creating a wider gap between the top wall **636** of the wedge body **626** and the interface **720** and a wider gap between the top wall **636** of the wedge body **626** and edge **682c** of the conductor contact wall **682** than would exist if the threaded portion **52** of the fastener **624** were threaded into the threaded bore **698** in the mounting member **696**. For example, in FIG. **45**, the gap "G1" between the top wall **636** of the wedge body **626** and the interface **720** would be at a minimum in the range that permits unobstructed insertion of the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** into the connector **900**. And the gap "G1" between the top wall **636** of the wedge body **626** and edge **682c** of the conductor contact wall **682** would be at a minimum in the range that permits unobstructed insertion of the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810** into the connector **900**. In FIG. **46**, the wedge **622** is withdrawn out of the frame **680** creating a gap "G2" between the top wall **636** of the wedge body **626** and the interface **720** that is larger than the gap G1 and creating a gap "G2" between the top wall **636** of the wedge body **626** and the edge **682c** of the conductor contact wall **682** that is larger than the gap "G1". And, in FIG. **47**, the wedge **622** is withdrawn further out of the frame **680** creating a gap "G3" between the top wall **636** of the wedge body **626** and the interface **720** is at a maximum, which is larger than the gaps G1 and G2, and in a range that permits unobstructed insertion of a larger main conductor **900** and a larger tap conductor **810** into the connector **800**. And, creating a gap "G3" between the top wall **636** of the wedge body **626** and the edge **682c** of the conductor contact wall **682** that is at a maximum, which is larger than the gaps G1' and G2', and in a range that permits unobstructed insertion of a larger main conductor **800** and a larger tap conductor **810** into the connector **900**.

In the exemplary embodiment of FIGS. **42-47**, the frame **680** may also include a second stop member **701**, seen in FIG. **43**, that can prevent longitudinal movement of the interface **720** along axis "A" of the frame **680** when the interface **720** is mated with the frame **680**. The second stop member **701** may also limit and possibly prevent rotation of

the interface 720 when tightening the fastener 624 to secure the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810 to the frame 680.

Referring now to FIGS. 48-53, another exemplary embodiment of a connector according to the present disclosure is shown and used to electrically and mechanically connect a main conductor 800 to a tap conductor 810. The connector 950 is substantially similar to the connector 600 described above with reference to FIGS. 31-41, and the connector 900 described above with reference to FIGS. 42-47, such that like numerals are used for like components. In this exemplary embodiment, the connector 950 includes a wedge assembly 960, a frame 970, an interface 720 and one or more connecting members 750. The wedge assembly 960 is substantially similar to the wedge assembly 620 described above such that like reference numerals are used and a detailed description of the similar features are not repeated. The frame 970 is substantially similar to the frame 680 described above such that like reference numerals are used and a detailed description of the similar features are not repeated.

In this exemplary embodiment, the frame 970 is a C-shaped like body or member. The frame 970 has a conductor contact wall 682, a wedge support wall 684, and a rear wall 686 between the conductor contact wall 682 and the wedge support wall 684. Between the conductor contact wall 682, the wedge support wall 684 and the rear wall 686 is a wedge receiving channel 688. The wedge receiving channel 688 at a first end 690 of the rear wall 686 has a length "L1" and the wedge receiving channel 688 at a second end 692 of the rear wall 686 has a length "L2" similar to that seen in FIG. 33. In the embodiment shown, the length "L1" is less than the length "L2" such that one or both of the conductor contact wall 682 and the wedge support wall 684 are tapered relative to a longitudinal axis "A" of the frame 970. In the embodiment shown, the wedge support wall 684 is at an angle " α " relative to a longitudinal axis "A" of the frame 970. The angle " α ", similar to the angle seen in FIG. 33, may be in the range of about 5 degrees to about 25 degrees. In the embodiment shown, the conductor contact wall 682, the wedge support wall 684, the rear wall 686 and the wedge receiving channel 688 form the C-shaped like body or member.

Continuing to refer to FIGS. 48-53, the first end 690 of the rear wall 686 has an ear 972 extending therefrom so that the ear 972 is in the same plane as the rear wall 686. Similarly, the second end 692 of the rear wall 686 has an ear 974 extending therefrom so that the ear 974 is in the same plane as the rear wall 686. The ears 972 and 974 extend the width of the rear wall 686 of the frame 970, as shown in FIG. 50. It is noted that by extending the width of the rear wall 686, the length "L3" of the conductor interface 720 would be increased so that the connecting members 750 can couple the conductor interface 720 to the frame 970.

The ear 972 is a substantially flat wall that is integrally or monolithically formed into the rear wall 686 or is secured to the rear wall using, for example, welds, adhesives or fasteners. The ear 972 has one or more openings 976, e.g., slots, through which the connecting member 750 may pass to mate the conductor interface 720 to the frame 970 as described hereinabove. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 50 there is a single opening 976. But, as described above, there may be multiple openings, or other opening, such as the T-shaped opening described above. The ear 972 may also include a stop member 980, seen in FIG. 50, used to prevent longitudinal movement of the interface 720 along axis "A" when mated with the frame 970. The stop member 980 may also

limit and possibly prevent rotation of the interface 720 when tightening the fastener 624 to secure the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810 to the frame 970.

Continuing to refer to FIG. 50, the ear 974 is a substantially flat wall that is integrally or monolithically formed into the rear wall 686 or is secured to the rear wall using, for example, welds, adhesives or fasteners. The ear 974 has one or more openings 978, e.g., slots, through which the connecting member 750 may pass to mate the conductor interface 720 to the frame 970 as described hereinabove. In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 50 there is a single opening 978. But, as described above, there may be multiple openings, or other opening, such as the T-shaped opening described above. The ear 974 may include a stop member 982 used to prevent longitudinal movement of the interface 720 along axis "A" when mated with the frame 970. The stop member 982 may also limit and possibly prevent rotation of the interface 720 when tightening the fastener 624 to secure the main conductor 800 and the tap conductor 810 to the frame 970.

Referring now to FIGS. 52 and 53, the electrical connector 950 can be installed in the following exemplary manner. The connector 950 is first assembled where the interface 720 is mated to the frame 970 using the connecting members 750 of FIG. 49, and the wedge 622 is attached to the frame 970 using the fastener 624 of the wedge assembly 620. The wedge 622 is attached to the frame 970 so that wedge 622 is withdrawn from a center of the frame 970 sufficient to permit the conductors 800 and 810 to be installed on the connector 950, as described herein. At this point, the interface 720 is in close proximity to the wedge assembly 620. The connector 950 is then suspended from a main conductor 800 by placing the inner surface 682a of the conductor contact wall 682 onto the main conductor 800, as described above with reference to, for example, FIGS. 37-39. As described, when placing the inner surface 682a of the conductor contact wall 682 onto the main conductor 800, the interface 720 may need to move axially and/or linearly, e.g., flex, relative to the frame 970 so that the interface 720 is not obstructing the placement of the inner surface 682a onto the main conductor 800. A tap conductor 810 is then passed, e.g., slid, between the contact surface 728 of the interface 720 and the contact surface 644 of the wedge body 626. As the tap conductor 810 is passed between the contact surface 728 in the interface 720 and the contact surface 644 of the wedge body 626, the interface 720 slides within the frame 970 toward the conductor contact wall 682. As noted above, the stops 972 and 974 on the frame ears 972 and 974 of the frame 970, seen in FIG. 50, may be provided to prevent the interface 720 from moving linearly and rotating as the interface 720 slides relative to the frame 970 toward the conductor contact wall 682. With the conductors 800 and 810 positioned within the connector 950, the fastener 624 is rotated, e.g., tightened, so that wedge 622 moves toward and into the interior of the frame 970 causing the contact surface 644 of the wedge body 626 to engage the bottom surface of the tap conductor 810. As the wedge 622 is further moved into the interior of the frame 970, the wedge body 626 pushes the tap conductor 810 into engagement with the contact surface 728 of the interface 720. Continued movement of the wedge 622 into the interior of the frame 970 causes the interface 720 to move upwardly causing the contact surface 726 of the interface 720 into contact with the main conductor 800. Continued tightening of the fastener 624 forces the main conductor 800 against the inner surface 682a of the conductor contact wall 682 of the frame 970. The fastener 624 is tightened until a stable, electrically

conductive path is established between the main conductor **800** and the tap conductor **810**. In embodiments where the fastener **624** is a shear fastener, the cap nut **58** shears off when sufficient force has been applied by the wedge **622** against the tap conductor **810**, the interface **720**, the main conductor **800** and frame **970**, as described above. While the above installation embodiment describes the connector **950** being suspended from the main conductor **800** first and then the tap conductor **810** being installed, the present disclosure also contemplates the tap conductor **810** being installed first and the suspending the connector **970** and the tap conductor **810** from the main conductor **800**.

While illustrative embodiments of the present disclosure have been described and illustrated above, it should be understood that these are exemplary of the disclosure and are not to be considered as limiting. Additions, deletions, substitutions, and other modifications can be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the present disclosure. Accordingly, the present disclosure is not to be considered as limited by the foregoing description.

What is claimed is:

1. A wedge type electrical power connector assembly comprising:

a frame including a conductor contact wall, a wedge support wall and a rear wall having at least one opening, the rear wall being between the conductor contact wall and the wedge support wall, such that the conductor contact wall, wedge support wall and rear wall form a wedge receiving channel;

an interface movably coupled to the frame by at least one connecting member passing at least partially through the at least one opening and mating to the interface; and
a wedge assembly positioned at least partially within the wedge receiving channel and movably coupled to the frame.

2. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **1**, wherein the frame includes a mounting member configured to receive a fastener movably coupled to the wedge assembly.

3. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **1**, wherein the interface is movably coupled to the frame such that the interface is within the wedge receiving channel.

4. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **1**, wherein the interface is movably coupled to the frame by the at least one connecting member such that the interface can move axially and linearly relative to the frame.

5. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **4**, wherein the interface can move axially and linearly within the wedge receiving channel.

6. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **1**, wherein the at least one connecting member comprises a flexible member.

7. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **6**, wherein the flexible member comprises an elastomeric member.

8. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **6**, wherein the flexible member comprises a base and a leg, the leg having an interface coupling member configured to mate with the interface.

9. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **1**, wherein the interface is coupled to the frame such that the interface is within the wedge receiving channel, and wherein the rear wall of the frame includes at least one stop to maintain the interface within the wedge receiving channel.

10. A wedge type electrical power connector assembly comprising:

a frame having a conductor contact wall, a wedge support wall and a rear wall between the conductor contact wall and the wedge support wall, such that the conductor contact wall, wedge support wall and rear wall form a wedge receiving channel, the rear wall having at least one ear extending therefrom;

an interface movably coupled to the frame by at least one connecting member, wherein the frame includes at least one opening configured to permit a portion of the connecting member to pass therethrough to couple the interface to the frame, and wherein the ear includes at least one stop configured to maintain the interface within the wedge receiving channel; and

a wedge assembly positioned at least partially within the wedge receiving channel and movably coupled to the frame.

11. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **10**, wherein the frame includes a mounting member configured to receive a fastener movably coupled to the wedge assembly.

12. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **10**, wherein the interface is movably coupled to the frame such that the interface is at least partially within the wedge receiving channel.

13. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **10**, wherein the interface is movably coupled to the at least one ear by the at least one connecting member such that the interface can move axially and linearly relative to the frame.

14. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **13**, wherein the interface can move axially and linearly within the wedge receiving channel.

15. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **10**, wherein the at least one connecting member comprises a flexible member.

16. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **15**, wherein the flexible member comprises an elastomeric member.

17. The wedge type electrical power connector assembly according to claim **15**, wherein the flexible member comprises a base and a leg, the leg having an interface coupling member configured to mate with the interface.